

Tunis starts trial of fundamentalists

TUNIS (R) — Ninety Tunisian Islamic activists on trial for subversion and other crimes were accused on Tuesday of plotting to overthrow the government in collusion with Iran. The 50 accused in court and 40 others being tried in their absence risk the death penalty for threatening state security, the indictment said, adding that they colluded with Iran. It said there were a "series of clues indicating that relations existed between Iran and the Islamic Tendency Movement," the fundamentalist opposition group whose leader Rachid Ghannouchi is the main accused in court. Tunis severed relations with Tehran last March, accusing Iran of trying to foment subversion in Tunisia. The movement has denied any links with Iran. The indictment said events leading to the trial began on April 23, when the movement staged street protests which went on for four months. It said that during this period the accused staged armed robberies, set cars on fire, damaged private homes, distributed anti-government tracts and planted four bombs in popular hotels which injured 12 British and Italian tourists and a Tunisian.

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Howe, Jordanian envoy hold talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe held talks on Tuesday with Jordan's Ambassador to Britain Albert Butros. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Mr. Howe and Dr. Butros reviewed relations between Jordan and Britain as well as the latest developments in the Middle East and the Gulf region. Petra said they also discussed the stands of the two countries vis-a-vis these developments. It did not give further details. The British minister's meeting with Dr. Butros was his first diplomatic activity since he resumed work following a summer vacation. Petra added. It said Mr. Howe also received the Soviet ambassador in London for talks which focused on the latest developments in the Gulf and the stand of the five permanent member states of the U.N. Security Council on the need to implement Resolution 598 which calls for an immediate halt to the seven-year-old Gulf war. Dr. Butros, who was recently appointed Jordan's ambassador to Britain, is scheduled to present his credentials to Queen Elizabeth within the next few days.

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Panel named to organise housing day

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Tuesday announced the formation of a national committee to take charge of celebrations of the Arab Housing Day and the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. The announcement said that the committee would be headed by Housing Corporation Director Shafiq Zawaideh and would group representatives of the Urban Development Department, the Armed Forces housing division, the Jordan Valley Authority, the Housing Bank and the Jordanian Engineers Association. The U.N. General Assembly had announced that Oct. 1 could be observed worldwide as a World Day for Shelter in accordance with proposals made to the U.N. Centre for Population Activities by the Jordanian government during a 1985 meeting.

Israeli soldier wounded in blast

TEL AVIV (AP) — A roadside blast wounded an Israeli soldier as he patrolled in South Lebanon Tuesday, the military command said. The command announced the soldier was wounded as he patrolled the village of Bent Jhal, six kilometres north of Israel's border. No further details of the incident were provided. Tuesday's incident brought to seven the number of Israeli troops wounded in Lebanon since last week. Six soldiers were wounded when they stepped on a minefield in South Lebanon on Aug. 25.

Arab students boycott schools

TEL AVIV (R) — More than 200,000 Arab children boycotted the first day of the new Israeli school year on Tuesday in a strike meant to pressure the government to build new classrooms in Arab towns, Israel Radio said. It said schools remained closed in 47 Arab towns and villages in Israel.

Shamir sees Saudi role in peace talks

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said on Tuesday that Saudi Arabia could take part in a regional Middle East peace parley he has proposed. His aide said Mr. Shamir told visiting U.S. Democratic Senator Al Gore: "I agree to an additional country taking part in a regional conference in addition to Egypt, Jordan, the United States and Israel — and that is Saudi Arabia." It was the first time Mr. Shamir openly mentioned a Saudi role in peace talks.

U.N. denies Perez de Cuellar to quit

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A U.N. spokesman has denied what he called "ludicrous rumours" that Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar plans to resign at the end of the year, four years before completing his term of office. "The secretary general is in excellent health, he is doing his job and has no intention of giving it up," Francois Giuliani told reporters. "There have been some ludicrous rumours to the effect that the secretary general is planning to resign after the General Assembly, and unfortunately some totally irresponsible stories based on these ludicrous rumours."

INSIDE

- Lavi protesters storm Tel Aviv airport, page 2
- W. Germany gives DM 1m to UNRWA, page 3
- Kach camps — a symbol of hatred, page 4
- Cat theft from U.S. lab raises questions, page 5
- Olympic body demands N. Korean response, page 6
- Dollar's value stays weak, page 7
- Ramos vows to crush any threat to Aquino, page 8

Iraqis pound Iranian shipping; gunboats raid Spanish tanker

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraqi warplanes pounded Iranian tankers in the northern Gulf on Tuesday — their fourth successive day of anti-shipping attacks — and Iranian gunboats raided a Spanish supertanker.

Baghdad military communiques said Iraqi warplanes hit three ships and regional shipping sources confirmed two of the strikes. They said two tankers were ablaze, one off the Iranian port city of Bushehr in the northern Gulf and the other nearby at Kharg Island, Iran's main oil terminal.

The Iranians run a shuttle service from Kharg, taking oil down the coast to safer terminals in the south for transferring to other tankers which take it aboard. The shuttle tankers are a main target in Iraq's efforts to cripple Tehran's war-fighting ability by cutting its oil supply.

Iran claimed its fighters shot down two Iraqi jets over the Gulf and destroyed another with anti-aircraft fire on Tuesday, as Baghdad pressed its renewed air offensive against Iranian ships and industrial targets deep inside the country.

A Spanish supertanker reportedly was attacked by speedboat-borne Iranian commandoes in the mid-Gulf, the second such retaliatory raid in two days.

A radio monitor said he picked up a mayday signal about 6:30 p.m. (1530 GMT). He identified the ship as the 300,078-tonne tanker Munguia.

Later reports said at least two shoulder-fired rockets hit the ship but caused no casualties among its 37 crew members. An engine room fire was extinguished and the loaded tanker continued south toward the Strait of Hormuz, they said.

The Munguia, owned by Naviera Vizcaina S.A., of Bilbao, Spain, had left Saudi Arabia's Ras Tanurah terminal shortly before the attack, bound for Indonesia with 300,000 tonnes of crude, according to a statement by Spain's Foreign Ministry in Madrid. A Spanish maritime radio said two speedboats took part in the raid.

It was the second time in two days that speedboat-borne Iranians, believed to be Revolutionary Guards, attacked a ship in apparent retaliation for Iraq's renewed offensive. A Kuwaiti container ship was raided by gunfire early Monday off the coast of the

United Arab Emirates. No casualties were reported.

In Washington, the Pentagon said an Iraqi pilot was rescued Monday by the U.S. assault carrier Guadalcanal off Iranian-held Farsi Island in the northern Gulf. The statement quoted him as saying he believed he had been shot down by an Iranian missile.

The carrier was operating mine-busting helicopters ahead of a convoy of U.S.-escorted Kuwaiti tankers. The Pentagon said the pilot had drifted for two days in a raft after ditching in his jet fighter Saturday afternoon.

Iran has said that all of its aircraft returned safely from the raids.

"We are not sure how he was downed, but we didn't shoot him down," a Pentagon official, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters.

Tehran Radio said earlier that Iranian warplanes had fought Iraqi warplanes over the Gulf, shooting down one and damaging another. Iraq said there was no dogfight and denied losing any of its planes.

But the Pentagon said on Tuesday the pilot believed he was shot down by an Iranian missile on Monday afternoon and that Iraq "made a request for humanitarian assistance in the rescue of the pilot."

(Continued on page 4)

Tanker convoy reaches Kuwait

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. warships on Tuesday safely completed escorting a convoy of two Kuwaiti tankers through the Gulf to Kuwait, the Pentagon said.

The sixth such U.S.-escorted convoy of Kuwaiti tankers flying American flags ended at 9:45 a.m. EDT (1345 GMT) when the 80,000-tonne product carriers Chesapeake City and Surf City were turned over to Kuwait by the navy cruiser Reeves and the frigate Hawes, the Pentagon said. Sources close to the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company, owners of the vessels, confirmed in Kuwait that the convoy completed the 880-kilometre journey with no incidents reported.

It was the fourth northbound convoy and the sixth overall since July 21.

The American warships were expected to start south almost immediately with three other Kuwaiti tankers that have been loaded and waiting for several days.

At the same time, the Pentagon reported on Tuesday that the U.S. battleship Missouri and a group of five escort ships had arrived in the northern Arabian Sea outside the Gulf.

Defence officials said when the Missouri left California last month that it was unlikely to enter the Gulf itself.

The officials said the refurbished World War II Behemoth would be stationed in the Arabian Sea to threaten retaliation against Iran with cruise missiles and 16-inch guns if Iran attacked American forces in the area.

The Pentagon said the transit of the refitted tankers Chesapeake City and Surf City was uneventful and that U.S. navy minesweeping helicopters from the helicopter ship Guadalcanal conducted mine search operations for the convoy during the passage, which began on Saturday.

High-ranking Iraqi team to brief Saudi leaders

JEDDAH (Agencies) — A high-ranking Iraqi delegation arrived unexpectedly on Tuesday, and diplomatic sources said the team was expected to outline to Saudi leaders Iraq's renewed air campaign against Iranian oil and industrial installations.

The delegation is led by the deputy chairman of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), Ezzat Ibrahim. It includes RCC member Saddam Shaker, Interior Minister Samir Abdul Wahab and Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Nouri Ismail.

Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah greeted the group at the airport. Diplomatic sources, requesting anonymity, told AP that the Iraqis were to outline to the Saudi leadership the military offensive they unleashed as of the weekend against Iranian vital industrial and oil facilities. Iraq said the air raids were to pressure the Tehran government into accepting a July 20 ceasefire order by the U.N. Security Council.

The Iraqi raids have shattered a 45-day lull in the so-called Iran-Iraq "tanker war." Iranian leaders have threatened that a resumption of the tanker war would precipitate severe Iranian reprisals.

The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) on Tuesday quoted the GCC secretary-general, Abdullah Bishara, as saying the meeting had been called to "evaluate the situation in the region in light of recent developments."

Moscow: No progress in Geneva despite Kohl's offer

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet official said on Tuesday there had been no progress at the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva despite a West German offer to scrap 72 Pershing-1A missiles equipped with U.S. nuclear warheads.

"The West German statement contains a number of positive elements but unfortunately it has not moved the talks forward in Geneva," Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Bessmertnykh told a news conference.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's offer last week to scrap the missiles followed Soviet statements that a U.S.-Soviet accord on banning intermediate-range missiles (INF) was being blocked by a U.S. refusal to include the warheads in a treaty.

Mr. Bessmertnykh said Dr. Kohl's offer contained ambiguities and the United States had failed to make clear whether it would sign a treaty banning all INF medium-range and shorter-range weapons including the Pershing-1A warheads.

"Bonn and Washington ought to provide a clear-cut answer as to whether they really want an agreement," Mr. Bessmertnykh said.

"If they do, West Germany should put its position straight now. And the United States should remove the main obstacle to an agreement and go along with the full double-zero option (on banning medium-range and shorter-range missiles)."

Mr. Bessmertnykh said Moscow ruled out the possibility of a summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev unless the two leaders were to sign an arms control accord.

King returns after talks with Assad

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad held three hours of talks behind closed doors here Tuesday soon after the King's arrival in Damascus on an unexpected visit.

A report by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the two leaders met again Tuesday evening after they had had a working lunch hosted by President Assad.

A Syrian presidential spokesman said talks between the two leaders dealt with "cooperation between Syria and Jordan, current developments in the Middle East and the situation in the Arab arena, including inter-Arab relations."

The two leaders were joined for part of the meeting by the Jordanian delegation accompanying the King to Damascus. The delegation includes Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh.

The meeting was also attended by Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kasbi, and Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa.



His Majesty King Hussein and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad hold talks during a short visit to the King's residence in Damascus on Tuesday (Petra photo)

Murphy says Washington is seeking international arms embargo in Gulf

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior American official on Tuesday urged Iraq to accept an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf war and said the U.S. was pushing for an international arms embargo on the party which refuses to abide with the July 20 United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a peaceful settlement of the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq conflict.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near and Middle Eastern Affairs Richard Murphy said that in the light of the latest flare-up between Iran and Iraq, the U.S. was working jointly with the other four permanent members of the U.N. Security Council on drafting a second resolution to impose mandatory sanctions on the country that does not accept an immediate ceasefire.

Mr. Murphy made the statement during a press conference through a video satellite link-up with Arab journalists and experts from Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Morocco and Algeria. The press conference was organised by the U.S. Information Agency's television network (Worldnet).

Mr. Murphy was replying to a question put to him by Worldnet anchorman Paul Duke over the American reaction to last week's resumption of Iraqi air raids against Iranian oil installations and off-shore oil routes. The question and answer came at the beginning of the press conference and gave the impression that Mr. Murphy had aimed at stating and clarifying the U.S. position before starting replying to journalists' questions.

"This new cycle of violence (in the Gulf) warrants a second (Security Council) resolution to impose mandatory sanctions on the party which does not accept the implementation of Resolution 598," Mr. Murphy said.

Resolution 598 called for an immediate halt to the Gulf war.

Baghdad has said it was willing to abide by it provided Tehran also did likewise. Iran has not given an official reply yet and has continued its land attacks against Iraqi territories.

On Saturday, Iraq ended an informal 45-day truce by renewing air raids against major Iranian oil terminals and justified the attacks saying that Baghdad's acceptance of the U.N. resolution was contingent on a similar Iranian response.

The Iraqi position has provoked American criticism and a series of official U.S. statements this week implied that Washington feared that the new developments would further stiffen the Iranian position.

The resumption of the Iraqi raids, the apparent Iranian "indifference" to the U.N. resolution, the increased military presence of the superpowers, particularly of the U.S. navy in the Gulf, have raised serious questions in the Arab press and even by Arab officials over American intentions and the possibility that this build-up could lead to a superpower polarisation and confrontation in the region.

Some of these concerns were again expressed by Arab journalists and experts participating in Mr. Murphy's press conference on Tuesday.

Throughout the press conference, Mr. Murphy clearly sought to reiterate what appeared to be five major elements which shape the U.S. position in the Gulf.

— The U.S. recognises Soviet interests in the Gulf but considers the area of more vital interest to the West. Therefore the U.S. will not accept an equal role or influence for Moscow in the Gulf.

— The U.S. believes that the Iran-Iraq war remains the root cause of the Gulf crisis and realises that continued freedom of navigation and flow of oil could be best secured and guaranteed by an immediate cessation of the Iran-Iraq war.

Even though the U.S. does not equate the Iranian and Iraqi stands on international peace efforts and appreciates Iraq's immediate and positive response to the Security Council decision, Washington believes that any kind of escalation will be damaging to endeavours to bring about a peaceful settlement in the Gulf.

— The U.S. is taking into consideration the interests of its friends in the area and recognises that an end to the war would keep away the threats which the war poses to the Arab Gulf governments.

— The U.S. is seriously seeking an active Iranian participation and does not ignore Tehran's strategic position, but Washington will seek an arms embargo on Tehran through a United Nations resolution if the need arises.

Arab fears that the superpowers, particularly the U.S. which maintains a stronger military presence in the Gulf, are dealing with the Gulf crisis strictly, or first and foremost, within the context of the East-West conflict were emphasised by journalists from Jordan and Kuwait.

Questions were raised on whether there were contradictions between the American strategic interest in keeping the Soviets away from the area and the declared U.S. objective of seeking a comprehensive settlement to the Iran-Iraq war.

Fears were also voiced that the U.S. strategic interest of "containing" the Soviets could dominate and characterise American policy in the Gulf at the expense of efforts to find lasting solutions to the problems in the region.

The journalists implied that securing the flow of oil through the Gulf, if given priority by the West, could threaten to expand the conflict, especially that both Iran and Iraq are trying to extend oil pipeline to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

The same question also applied to the U.S. attitude on the Israeli-Arab conflict.

In his replies, Mr. Murphy disagreed with the argument that there were any discrepancies between "our objective for peace and attitude towards the Soviets."

"We want peace in the Gulf," he said. Peace in the region, he argued, will secure of the "free world." These interests include trade in the region and the free flow of oil to the West, he said. Peace would also mean the elimination of the threats which the war poses for "our friends" in the region," Mr. Murphy said.

He said the U.S. was not opposed to "diplomatic work" with the Soviet Union in efforts to end the war. He recalled that both superpowers had actively participated in drafting Resolution 598 of July 20.

But the American official was firm that the U.S. would sternly reject a bigger role for the Soviets in the Gulf.

Mr. Murphy sought to substantiate the American stand saying that there were major differences and contrasts between the interests of the "free world" and the socialist camp in that the West depends heavily on the flow of oil from the Gulf.

"(The Gulf) constitutes a vital life line for the free world, while it is not a vital life line for the Soviet Union and its allies," he argued. Consequently, "we do not see that the Soviets have the same role (in the Gulf as the U.S.) for they do not have the same interests."

Arab journalists posed questions to Mr. Murphy over the almost negative U.S. reaction to the resumption of Iraq's air raids against Iranian targets in contrast with Washington's passive, or even silent, stand over Iran's failure to respond to Resolution 598.

Mr. Murphy replied that the U.S. was in no way seeing the Iranian and Iraqi positions on the same level. While Iraq was

(Continued on page 4)

50 dead or presumed dead in S. African mine blast

WELKOM, South Africa (Agencies) — A mining company said Tuesday that 50 miners were dead or presumed dead and five were rescued after an underground explosion that sent tonnes of rubble and an elevator full of men plunging down a gold mine shaft.

Gary Maude, manager of the St. Helena Mine 220 kilometres southwest of Johannesburg, said "most if not all" of 40 missing miners were believed trapped in the elevator.

He said the metal cage had probably fallen to the bottom of the 1,370-metre shaft, beneath 40 metres of debris. "I can't imagine anybody surviving that type of fall," Maude said.



Her Majesty Queen Noor on Tuesday inaugurates a new general clinic at Baqaa camp (Petra photo)

Queen opens Baqaa Camp general clinic

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday morning inaugurated a new general clinic in the health centre of Baqaa Camp, the largest refugee camp in Jordan operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

The clinic, which is built on 800 square metres, consists of fifteen major rooms, a dispensary, laboratory, and vaccination, dental, and ophthalmic clinics.

UNRWA's medical director spoke about the basic and primary health care services provided at Baqaa Camp Health Centre, including nutrition, rehabilitation, health education, school health, and an active community nursing programme aimed at planning appropriate community health measures.

The clinic was built with a contribution from the government of Canada to UNRWA, and

four specialist clinics have been funded by the Near East Council of Churches.

Eight-hundred patients daily visit the clinic, which is run by a team of five doctors, one dentist and 15 nurses.

The clinic's inauguration will result in increased and improved services based on an integrated and comprehensive health programme designed to maintain and promote the positive health of Baqaa's 70,000 refugees.

The opening ceremony was attended by: Mr. Michael Chesson, charge d'affaires at the embassy of Canada in Amman, Mr. Marwan Dudin, minister of occupied territories affairs, Mr. E.J. Saaf, director of UNRWA affairs in Jordan, senior government and UNRWA officials, and a crowd of guests and refugee representatives.

Courses for special teacher training begin

AMMAN (Petra) — Two training courses for female teachers and instructors working at private and public centres for the rehabilitation of handicapped students opened in Amman Tuesday.

The 80 participants will hear lectures and do practical work, as well. They will also discuss working papers related to special education for the handicapped, new trends in dealing with the hearing and mentally handicapped, and plans for developing training and education curricula for the retarded, according to a spokesman from the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, which is organising the courses in cooperation with the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS).

GUVS President Abdullah Al Khatib addressed the opening session of both courses and outlined the union's endeavours to promote the work of charitable and voluntary societies. He said that GUVS will cooperate with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development in issuing a guidebook on dealing with people with various handicaps.

GUVS is making plans for establishing a computerised centre with facilities to handle all forms of handicaps, Dr. Khatib said.

Officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and GUVS were present at the opening session.

Crown Prince urges cooperation between universities and industries

AMMAN (J.T.) — Tuesday's session of a televised seminar held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to reassess the education system in Jordan discussed a report on science and technology curricula at schools.

Dr. Rashad Al Natour from the University of Jordan presented an outline of the educational team's work on science, which called for, among other things, linking science and technology with local social needs. The report also called for researching modern developments in scientific fields and underlined the need for offering teachers sufficient incentives and improving their social status.

Dr. Farid Abu Zaneh presented the team's report on the mathematics curricula, which called for working out a comprehensive

plan for teaching mathematics at schools and for helping teachers to acquire sufficient qualifications for this role.

Dr. Munther Salah from the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) outlined a report by a team addressing the subject of computers in education. He said that computers should be utilised to promote the educational system in the Kingdom, and called for the recruitment of sufficient numbers of well-trained teachers in computer science. The report also called for the availability of a sufficient number of computers, and for further cooperation between universities and scientific institutions to arrive at a unified formula with optimum benefits to the public.

Prince Hassan took part in the discussion, stressing that the re-examination of science and technology is closely connected with supporting basic sciences.

The Crown Prince said that industry in the coming stage in Jordan is linked with developing software rather than hardware, updating the work of administration and management, and fusing in the minds of the young the power of creativity.

"This also requires from us to take measures to help the youth to move from their academic institutions to applied engineering fields, and also improving human resources and the work force in quantity and quality," Prince Hassan said.

He added that science and technology curricula is not an academic task, but, rather, it is connected with strengthening basic sciences and hacking the basis of science and technology services to help our country reach a higher level of industrialisation.

USAID grants \$350,000 to group assisting private sector

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) on Tuesday signed grant agreements totalling U.S. \$350,000 to help support the operations in Jordan of the International Executive Service Corps (IESC).

This funding will assist IESC in continuing to expand their programme of providing expert business advice to the Jordanian private sector, and to public sector entities that have a direct impact on the private sector. It is anticipated that such advice will help to promote additional employment, increased exports, more efficient operations, better quality merchandise, and a more stable and predictable business atmosphere to encourage foreign and private investment.

The new grant agreements bring the total of USAID funding for IESC in Jordan to over \$800,000.

Mr. Lewis Reade, director of USAID in Jordan, signed on behalf of the U.S. government, while Mr. William Jolitz, country director of IESC, accepted the grants on behalf of IESC.

Also attending the ceremony were members of IESC's local advisory council: Council Chairman Dr. Mohammad Malallah, Director of the Jordan Institute of

Management, and Mr. Najib Qubain, chairman and general manager of the Jordan Wood Industries Company. The advisory council provides IESC with direct access to the knowledge and judgment of Jordan's business leaders, and helps to assure that IESC is kept aware of the needs of local businesses.

Since the start of operations in Jordan in 1983, IESC has provided assistance and guidance for over 30 Jordanian enterprises. In addition, it is currently in the process of recruiting volunteer executives for over 20 new assignments for local companies in Jordan.

Muasher continues Tunis talks

TUNIS (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher, who is on an official visit to Tunis, has had more talks with Tunisian government officials on means of boosting Jordanian-Tunisian trade and economic cooperation.

Dr. Muasher first met with Mr. Ismail Khalil, Tunisian minister of planning and finance, to discuss economic issues of concern to the two countries. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said they discussed means for stimulating trade exchange and planning joint economic ventures.

Later, Dr. Muasher met with Mr. Mohammad Al Sakhr, governor of the Central Bank of Tunis, to discuss financial cooperation.

Ministry urges control over foreign workers

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Haj Hassan Tuesday urged inspection teams from the Irbid employment offices to intensify their control over the activities of foreign workers in Irbid Governorate, and to take drastic measures against violators of the labour law.

The minister, who was speaking at a meeting attended by heads and employees of labour and employment offices in the governorate, said measures should be taken to prevent non-Jordanian workers from taking jobs illegally and without permits, and from filling vacancies that could be taken by Jordanians.

He said teams from employment offices should embark on intensive search campaigns in cooperation with the police to

expose those non-Jordanians working without permits in the country, and to refer violators to court.

Employers found violating the law will be fined a minimum of JD 75 for every month of employment of a foreign worker without proper work permit, and the workers found without permits will be ordered to leave the country, the minister said.

Later, Mr. Haj Hassan visited the social development department and the new headquarters of the union of workers employed in transport and mechanical trades.

During his stay in Irbid Tuesday, the minister attended a ceremony for the graduation of 338 apprentices from Hakama Vocational Training Centre.

W. German minister announces DM 1m pledge to UNRWA

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — West Germany on Tuesday pledged a special contribution of one million deutsche marks to be spent by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) on educational and health services for the inhabitants of Jordan's 10 Palestinian refugee camps.

The special donation, totalling almost \$500,000, was made by visiting West German Minister for Economic Cooperation Hans Klein at the end of his tour of the Hitin (Schneller) refugee camp near Amman. The \$500,000 pledge comes in addition to an extra \$4.993 million contribution made by the Federal Republic of Germany to UNRWA for 1987.

According to UNRWA officials in Amman, a total of 845,000 Palestinians are benefiting from the agencies' relief, health, and educational services. Twenty five per cent of UNRWA's total beneficiaries here live in these 10 refugee camps.

Mr. Klein's visit to the Hitin refugee camp, where almost 26,000 Palestinians live, took him to a number of the agency's installations, including the camp's health centre, the government's sewerage project, and some refugee shelters. The camp's 222 shelters were constructed following UNRWA's receipt of some special funds from West Germany and other foreign and local sources.

Mr. Klein arrived here Sunday, on a three-day official mission which aims at getting first-hand information on Jordan's socio-economic development and on the progress of numerous joint Jordanian-West German projects.

On Monday, Mr. Klein was received by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, and Planning Minister Taher Kanaan. His talks with the Jordanian leaders focused on bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Mr. Rawabdeh briefed the visitors on the development of Amman and the nature of services for its residents. He also spoke about the powers invested in the municipality under law and the work of the municipal council.

The municipality has worked out a development plan for the Greater Amman area, which consists of 520 square kilometres, designed to modernise services and to control building operations in the capital, Mr. Rawabdeh noted.

Group leaves for Rabat

AMMAN (Petra) — A five-member Jordanian delegation left for Rabat Tuesday to take part in the fifth meeting of the heads of Arab chambers of industry, trade, and agriculture, due to open today.

The three-day meeting will discuss means for increasing the level of cooperation among these chambers.

The Jordanian delegation, which is led by Amin Al Hussein, secretary-general of the Federation of Jordan Chambers of Commerce, will submit a working paper dealing with the role which chambers of industry and trade can play in vocational training, and the prospect of expanding this role.



Hans Klein

try's embassy in Jordan in the early 1960s. Senior Jordanian officials, media representatives, and a large number of Mr. Klein's friends, whom he met while working in Jordan, were present during the reception.

On Wednesday, Mr. Klein scheduled to tour the Jordan Valley, and to visit the historical site of Umm Qais in north Jordan at the Greco-Roman city of Jerash. After his tour, Mr. Klein expected to wind up the result of his official visit to Jordan: a press conference later in evening.

Mr. Klein signed on Monday an agreement under which Germany will provide a 100 million deutsche mark loan to Jordan for the development of projects carried out by local municipal and village councils.

The loan, considered part of Jordanian-West German economic and financial cooperation programme for 1987 and 1988, will be supplied to the local councils through the Cities and Villages Development Bank. The accord was signed on behalf of Jordan by Dr. Kanaan.

Under the two-year economic cooperation programme, West Germany has pledged to provide Jordan a total of 70 million deutsche mark in soft loans to the implementation of development projects in the Kingdom.

ICCO group visits Amman municipality

AMMAN (Petra) — Delegates who attended the 10th board meeting of the Islamic Cities and Capitals Organisation (ICCO), on Tuesday visited the Greater Amman Municipality and met with Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh.

Mr. Rawabdeh briefed the visitors on the development of Amman and the nature of services for its residents. He also spoke about the powers invested in the municipality under law and the work of the municipal council.

The municipality has worked out a development plan for the Greater Amman area, which consists of 520 square kilometres, designed to modernise services and to control building operations in the capital, Mr. Rawabdeh noted.

IDB loan to Jordan

JEDDAH (R) — Jordan and five other Third World nations will receive, together, a total of \$119.4 million in loans from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), according to a decision made by the IDB in Jeddah.

An IDB statement said that in addition to Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Malaysia, Turkey, and

South Yemen will benefit from the loans. These loans will finance trade and development projects in the recipient countries.

The statement also said IDB had approved a \$15 million loan for the Aoulouz Dam project in Morocco, and \$2.5 million spinning plant in Tunisia.

Dr. Philip S. Khoury
Appointed
Dean of M.I.T.

Suhail Mousa Khoury and brothers extend their heartiest congratulations to their cousin, Dr. Philip Khoury for his appointment to the post of Dean of M.I.T. in Massachusetts. Wishing him a success and hoping that his achievements will continue to benefit the Arab community in the United States.

As of Thursday, Sept. 3, 1987

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Cabinet appoints officials

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet, met Sunday, under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali, appointed Mr. Mohammad Ghanem Al Saoudi as mayor of Gharandal in Tafleeh governorate. The Cabinet also appointed Maher Shukri, Shawkat Khasawneh and Abdullah Al Oran as members of the board of directors of the Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Health minister opens centres

AQABA (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeb opened a health centre recently for the Disi region in the Aqaba district to offer medical services for nearly 7,000 inhabitants in southern Jordan. Dr. Hamzeb also made an inspection tour that took him to Qweirah where he announced that the health clinic there will be enlarged and transformed into an integrated health centre, providing various services. The minister also visited the existing clinics at Tweish, Manishir, Al Ghal, and Rum in the southern Badia region and inspected their services.

Jordanian official meets Turkish envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Nabih Al Nimir recently discussed with Turkish Ambassador in Amman Samih Balan bilateral relations and the current situation in the Gulf region. During the meeting, views were also exchanged on the latest Arab and international developments following decisions taken by Arab foreign ministers in Tunis last week in the wake of recent Iranian threats on the Gulf states and its challenges of a U.N. resolution calling for an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

RSS to link with information banks

AMMAN (Petra) — Director of the Computer Department at the Royal Scientific Society Yousef Nusseir announced that the department has started to provide direct contact services with the international information banks. In an interview with Petra, Dr. Nusseir said the department has concluded an agreement with the International Dialogue System, which provides contacts with more than 200 data bases throughout the world. These bases contain information which is of great help to researchers and decision makers, he said. Dr. Nusseir added that the society intends to set up direct contacts with other information networks throughout the world, in an effort to obtain the information Jordan requires in scientific, economic, medical, engineering, social, and agricultural fields.

Construction of safety, health centre begins

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development has started construction work on the permanent site of the Occupational Safety and Health Institute which will cost JD 339,000. The building, which is being constructed on a 34-dunum plot of land, will be co-financed by the government and the World Bank. The new centre will consist of buildings for administration, laboratories, training halls, lecture halls, a cafeteria, courts, playing fields, and parking lots.

Royal Scientific Society to assist development, research in N. Yemen

By Elia Nasrallah
A Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) is in the process of launching a joint venture in North Yemen with the Jordanian private sector to help in the scientific development of that country. RSS President Jawad Al Anani announced here Tuesday.

He told the Jordan Times that the venture, which has Jordanian government approval, is designed to help North Yemen conduct scientific research and carry out a transfer of technology along RSS lines.

Dr. Anani said he has just returned from North Yemen where he discussed the subject with North Yemeni officials.

Also on Tuesday, Dr. Anani addressed a Rotary Club meeting at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel outlining the role of the RSS in Jordan in the transfer of modern technology and in providing services to the public.

The RSS was established in 1970, signalling the beginning of scientific and technological work

in the Kingdom.

By 1978 there was clear evidence that Jordan was deeply interested in scientific development. In that year, a conference on science and technology was organised under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and its findings were sent to a conference on Technology and Science for Developing Countries (TSDC) held in Vienna, Dr. Anani noted. The TSDC consequently chose Jordan as one of the few developing countries striving to develop through the utilisation of modern science and technology.

Dr. Anani said that conference had called on Third World nations to allocate a minimum of one per cent of their respective gross national products (GNP) for science and technology, but unfortunately Jordan has made allocations for this field amounting to only 0.19 per cent of its GNP.

He then emphasised the importance of science and technology for Jordan, and said that they are particularly necessary, and in view of the meagre resources in

the country, for the sake of protecting the environment and increasing productivity.

According to Dr. Anani, the transfer of technology can be done in nine different ways as proposed in a report by the United Nations Centre for Transnational Cooperation. These are: direct foreign investments, joint ventures, licensing, franchising, management contracts, marketing contracts, technical services contracts, turn-key projects, and international sub contracting.

Referring again to the RSS's role, he said that it strives to achieve a transfer of appropriate modern technology, maintain high-level control and testing, protect the environment, support down-stream industries, help the country's endeavours to maintain national specifications and measurements, and serve as a last resort in matters connected with science and technology.

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Meanwhile, we have to thank His Excellency and all the members of West German Embassy, and GTZ Co. and their representative in Jordan, and all the German people for contributing to our medical centre a complete dental unit, with the necessary material and equipment to help us look after the poor families of our society.

Again, we have to assure His Excellency that all our poor patients pray to God to give him good health and happiness.

Medical Centre Manager
Dr. Yousef Al Hindi, M.D.

Jordan Times

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No ambiguity over next step

IT WAS somewhat refreshing to hear U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy express his government's firm determination to push for the implementation of sanctions against Iran at the U.N. Security Council should Tehran reject the council's Resolution 598 of July 20. In a satellite interview with Arab journalists in six countries in the region yesterday, Mr. Murphy said the U.S. would go ahead with plans to enforce a mandated arms embargo on Iran should it not unequivocally accept the U.N. resolution.

This he did while also toning down earlier statements by American officials deploring Iraq's resumption of air attacks on Iranian installations and tankers, saying he sympathised with the Iraqi position and did not equate it with that taken by Iran.

Iraq's recent break of the lull on the sea front is to be expected in view of Iran's engineered procrastination over its de jure position vis-a-vis Resolution 598. One can understand and sympathise with Iraq's growing impatience with nearly a month and a half of waiting on Iran to announce unequivocally and clearly its stand and position on the one and only U.N. Security Council resolution which enjoyed the unanimous support of the council on the conflict in the Gulf. It is clear that Iraq is fearful, and rightly so, that Iran could be exploiting its pronounced position on the resolution to prepare for another offensive against Iraq on the eve of the forthcoming meeting of the U.N. General Assembly. There are persistent reports that Iran is arming to the teeth, once again, in preparation for some military action against Iraq. We are concerned that the Soviet-declared opposition to the application of sanctions, as yet, against Iran could be giving Iran the wrong signal and augmenting its resolve to continue its war of aggression against Iraq. We understand the Soviet position which says it is too early to apply additional pressures against Iran. But while Tehran ponders its possible acceptance of the July 20 resolution, we have the right to ask that no wrong signal be sent to Iran which could only prolong the agony and horrors in the Gulf.

It is in this context, in fact, that Iraq's resumption of attacks against Iranian economic targets is justified. The Iranians could not be left to freely exercise their options in the Gulf between blackmailing this or the other superpower, whether by trying to woo them to its side or by breaking Security Council unanimity and weakening a possible arms embargo resolution by dividing its backers.

Not much time is left before the rulers in Tehran will have to inform the rest of the world of their position on the council resolution. This is a matter of a few days. Mr. Murphy assured us yesterday. But should Iran's position be negative, which is more likely than not, there should be no doubt about the next step to be taken at the Security Council.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Tanker war resumes

IRAQ has resumed its attacks on Iranian economic installations, oil terminals and tankers to force Tehran to accept a call of peace and end the seven-year-old war. No one would imagine that Iraq would allow Iranian oil to continue flowing so that the regime in Tehran can buy more weapons for more aggression. No one in his right mind would accept a situation like that existing in the Gulf where foreign warships stand by allowing Iranian tankers to transport crude oil and with the money buy more arms with which to perpetuate the Gulf conflict and to shell Iraqi cities. Iraq's decision to resume attacks and raids on Iranian installations came after a moratorium during which Baghdad had been following up events and developments and awaiting proper action on the part of the international community to help implement Security Council Resolution 598. But what happened was that the Security Council resolution was transformed into another document at the world organisation like many other documents with many resolutions that never saw the light. In view of this situation and as the world organisation failed to impose its will on the aggressors, Iraq decided to take action and to stop the Iranian aggression. Iraq also wants to stop attempts by Iran and other forces to transform the Gulf conflict into a tanker war which would damage the interests of the Arab Nation. If the superpowers are only interested in safeguarding their own interests no one has the right to blame Iraq for its resumption of air raids on Iran to protect its own interests.

Al Dastour: Masri stresses summit necessity

IN the Monday press circle held at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri reaffirmed that an Arab summit meeting has become a necessity for the sake of arriving at a unified policy in the face of an aggravating situation in the region and for confronting challenges and threats. The foreign minister explained Jordan's position with regard to the Palestine question which he said remains firm despite the fact that this issue has been pushed down on the list of priorities in view of the dangerous war in the Gulf. For this reason, Mr. Masri said Jordan continues to pursue its drive to find a just settlement to the Palestine problem through an international conference. Mr. Masri denied that efforts to find a Middle East settlement through this proposed conference have reached a dead end. He said that on the contrary many more nations have been expressing support for the idea in the East and in the West, with the exception of the United States which continues to show hesitation. Jordan is therefore calling for an extraordinary summit meeting and issuing this call to all Arabs whose leaders should take unified action.

Sawt Al Shaab: Hunger unifies Beirut

THE inhabitants of Beirut have been re-united by the hunger which affected all their factions, and have been staging demonstrations and other forms of protest demanding food. Both sectors of the Lebanese capital have come to agreement on fighting hunger, bloodshed and more civil war, and also decided to deal with the underlying causes of these elements which altogether bring about a renewed tragedy for the embattled nation. The residents of Beirut have now risen together, united in adversity in a tragedy brought about by the warring factions and the greed of their leaders. The rising of the Lebanese people against injustice is a challenge to the tragedy and a show of cohesion among the people of Lebanon. Perhaps this unity among the hungry and destitute can lead to a re-unification of the partitioned land of Lebanon and could indicate the end of the long dark tunnel through which the Lebanese people have been travelling for many years.

Hanna Siniora has my vote

By Peter Baratta

AS A U.S. reporter spending the summer months as an intern for the Jordan Times, I came to this country not to learn about journalism so much as to broaden my limited scope of Middle Eastern affairs, particularly the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Like most stateside Americans, my fragile grasp of the situation prior to my stay in Amman did not extend far past that of a few simple axioms: All Arabs are oil sheikhs, except for the Palestinians who are all terrorists, and Israel, the U.S. government's most trusted ally in the region is always right.

Needless to say, my understanding of current events here has increased markedly since my June 2 departure from New York. My preconceptions faded quickly with the opportunity to experience the region and its political structure firsthand. But my prejudices were replaced with a kind of helpless realisation: There exists so many dimensions to the Arab-Israeli issue that it would take months for an outsider like me to even begin to understand the conflict's intricate complexities.

Fortunately, I had the chance to take the groundwork being laid for one of the more recent controversies in the ongoing situation — Hanna Siniora and his decision to run for the 1988 Jerusalem City Council. His announcement to run for office was one of the first topics I read about when I arrived here and it struck me as a unique approach

to the dilemma. "A Palestinian running for the all-Israeli council?" I thought, "sounds pretty interesting. I wonder how the Arab World is going to view this?"

Well here it is three months later and it seems Arabs are still confused over how to approach the issue. Apparently they aren't sure whether to laugh at, spit on or cheer for Siniora and his quest to gain a seat on the council. But for me, an outsider who has had the chance to view the issue in a somewhat detached manner, the choice of whether to support or condemn the 48-year-old Palestinian newspaper editor and his cause is clear.

Hanna Siniora is not some kind of Judas selling out Palestinian claims of independence by running for the all-Israeli council. Nor is he recognising, as his critics claim, Israel's hegemony over Jerusalem.

Rather, he is a practical man who sees the need for a new approach to the West Bank deadlock. His effort is not gning in the face of the Palestinian resistance movement; in fact, in some ways, it is just another facet of it. He has found a different course of action to try and win political power — however small — for himself and his fellow Palestinians.

"What triggered me to come up with my proposal," Siniora told me immediately when I met him in Jerusalem a few weeks ago, "was my realisation that no international peace conference

would be taking place in the next three years." Unfortunately, he is correct. Despite King Hussein's and other leaders' individual efforts to muster support, no country seems willing to assist in convening a conference.

So Siniora decided to run for office in an effort to spotlight what he considers the focal issue of the dilemma — the future of Jerusalem.

"Jerusalem is the make-or-break issue in trying to settle the Israeli-Palestinian conflict," he told me. "If the future of Jerusalem is not clarified and no understanding (concerning) the rights of both peoples (is reached), the conflict will continue and probably we will end up with more wars."

"I have said very clearly that I do not accept (the unilateral annexation of Jerusalem by Israel). I am calling for an open, undivided city but at the same time with dual sovereignty for the two peoples — Palestinian sovereignty in East Jerusalem and Israeli sovereignty in West Jerusalem," he said.

"I am fighting for equal rights," he continued. "I'm trying in call for full enfranchisement and political rights for both Palestinians and Israelis and open the way for a breakthrough in the conflict."

"If there is no accommodation on the future of Jerusalem where the rights of both parties are recognised, then there is no possibility of the resolution of the conflict even at an international

level," he said.

No violent threats, no sympathetic pleas. Just a simple, straightforward approach to a complex problem which has eluded solution through mere words or force.

Detractors have criticised Siniora because his decision, they say, surrenders Palestinian claims to sovereignty in the Occupied Territories and recognises Israel's rule over Jerusalem.

Siniora counters this argument by saying that Palestinian sovereignty has been preserved by the strength of the Palestinians themselves — not by the words or deeds of the rest of the Arab World — who have resolutely remained in their homeland since the 1967 War. They are the ones who have kept the dream alive all these years and the time has come for a new approach to gain them political power. The Goliaths of the Arab World have failed. Now it's David's turn to work for a change.

Siniora wants to give those who have suffered all this time a chance to affect their future. He is trying to break through the political stagnation that has enveloped West Bank Palestinians for the past twenty years. Critics must not equate his efforts to bring a small amount of political power to his people with the illogical belief that he is forsaking Palestinian sovereignty and accepting Israeli rule in the West Bank.

Despite his assertions that he rejects Israel's annexation of the

city, people still believe Siniora is selling out the cause. So to make everything as legal and formal as possible, he has asked 11 international attorneys to study his platform and ideas. If a majority rules that his decision infringes upon Palestinian sovereignty, he will retract his candidacy.

"But if a majority gives me a green light, I will continue," he told me. "And I will try to use this legal opinion to convince the doubters that we have to use new tools to end the occupation."

...

During my stay in Jordan, I have had the chance to partake in many discussions about the Arab-Israeli issue. Most Arabs I've spoken with have been fairly realistic about the situation, but I have also been exposed to some pretty lopsided and absurd rantings calling for the total elimination of the Jewish state. When I would hear someone talk like that, I would think: My God, hasn't twenty years of violence and hatred on both sides of the conflict nurtured some kind of practicality in this person? Is Siniora's idea to run for office so pragmatic that it would make no sense to them at all?

It makes perfect sense to me and I respect his efforts. Siniora rejects the idea of Israel's annexation of the Occupied Territories, but he is willing to step beyond the rhetoric which constantly clouds the issue and actually do something to change

the status quo — without causing physical harm to anyone in the process.

If a lasting accord is to be reached, it will come with the help of the constructive, peaceful efforts of Hanna Siniora and those like him, not merely through the actions of the Palestinian resistance movement and certainly not through the words of hypocrites — those who demand Palestinian rights and better treatment of Palestinians from the comfort of their homes far away from the turmoil of the West Bank. Siniora's critics should think again: If they personally aren't willing to do something to change the situation, they should at least support someone who is.

The questions until 1988 will remain: Will Palestinians realise that what Siniora is trying to accomplish is for their benefit, not their harm? And will the Arab World be willing to view the situation practically and give Siniora the support he deserves?

My nationality and expected geographical location will prohibit me from participating in the 1988 Jerusalem City Council elections, but I wish I could somehow take part and drop a ballot. Because for me the choice is clear.

Good luck Hanna. For what it's worth, you have my vote.

The writer is a 1987 journalism graduate of the Pennsylvania State University. He recently completed a three-month internship with the Jordan Times.

Iraqis pound Iranian shipping

(Continued from page 1)

The pilot has been turned over to the International Red Crescent Society at Dhahran airport in Saudi Arabia, the Pentagon said.

Pentagon sources said the U.S. navy had been notified by the government of Iraq on Aug. 30 that it was making a request for humanitarian assistance and asking all navy ships to keep a lookout for a downed airman.

Although the navy ships assigned to the U.S. Middle East force did not mount a special search, crew members on the

Guadalcanal spotted the man drifting in the high seas during the late afternoon Monday as he flashed a mirror at the ship, the sources said.

The officials said the pilot was not returned to Iraq because, under international law, the United States is a neutral party in the war between Iran and Iraq and, under the Geneva Convention, cannot return downed airmen from either country to their home.

"We would have done exactly the same thing if this had been an Iranian pilot," said one official.

Murphy: U.S. seeking embargo

(Continued from page 1)

prompt in its positive response, Iran still maintained "a vague stand," he said.

He also said that the U.S. understood Baghdad's position and that official American statements describing the Iraqi actions as "regrettable... and deplorable" did not reflect a condemnation of Iraq or that Washington was viewing the Iraqi and Iranian stands on equal footing.

He explained that the U.S. found the Iraqi action regrettable for three reasons:

— Iraq's resumption of its raids came at a time when Iraq "was gaining ground" and international support as the party which was really seeking a peaceful settlement. (Mr. Murphy implied that there were concerns that Baghdad could lose some of the international support it had gained).

— The Iraqi action came at a time when international interest in ending the war had reached a level it had never reached before. Consequently, in order to give these efforts a chance, "restraint was required from all parties at this stage."

— The U.S. was expecting, or anticipating an Iranian reply to Resolution 598 just as Baghdad renewed its attacks.

Mr. Murphy urged Tehran to accept the resolution. "Now it is the time for Iran to say to the world explicitly where it stands on the resolution," he said. "The time has passed for equivocation... the time has come for action... and this accolade is for Iran to accept Resolution 598."

Mr. Murphy warned that the U.S. was ready to push for an international arms embargo on Iran if Tehran continued in its refusal to take a stand on the resolution. However, he said, the U.S. hopes that the situation would not reach that stage.

In a reply to a question on the possibility of "reducing" U.S. oil imports from Iran as an effective means of weakening Tehran's ability to continue the war, Mr. Murphy said that such sanctions were "difficult to impose."

"A unilateral cessation of oil purchases from Iran" will not be effective in achieving its purpose, he argued. He said it was almost impossible to prevent Iran from selling its oil and even to control the flow of Iranian oil to the U.S. even if Washington wanted to.

"It is extremely difficult to control the oil market and direction," he said. "Once Iranian oil gets into the international market (through spot markets and other channels) it can get to any country... because it is almost impossible to trace the origin of the oil."

Mr. Murphy argued that the most effective means would be to

impose an arms embargo which the U.S. will be committed to.

A university professor from Kuwait asked if there were contradictions between the American and Israeli positions on the Gulf, especially that Tel Aviv had been selling spare parts and arms to Tehran. Mr. Murphy said: "Israel has no exception."

He disclosed that Tel Aviv had promised Washington that not more arms would be sold to Iran "through the Israeli government." However, he said, that the Israeli government has informed Washington that it could not "guarantee that Israeli citizens living in third countries from participating in or facilitating arms sales to Iran."

In reply to questions over the ongoing internal Israeli debate over the principle of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East, Mr. Murphy reiterated U.S. reservations over the conference idea.

"We still believe that direct negotiations constitute the best means for reaching about a peaceful settlement," he said. The U.S. will accept the principle of an international peace conference if it leads to direct negotiations and if outside forces will not be given the authority "to dictate" the final settlement to the parties involved, he said.

He said the American stand stemmed from Washington's belief that only the parties involved were capable of settling their differences and of deciding the format of negotiations.

"We understand (His Majesty) King Hussein's arguments for an international peace conference," he said. The final format or formula for peace negotiations "should reconcile Jordan's needs and those of other concerned parties."

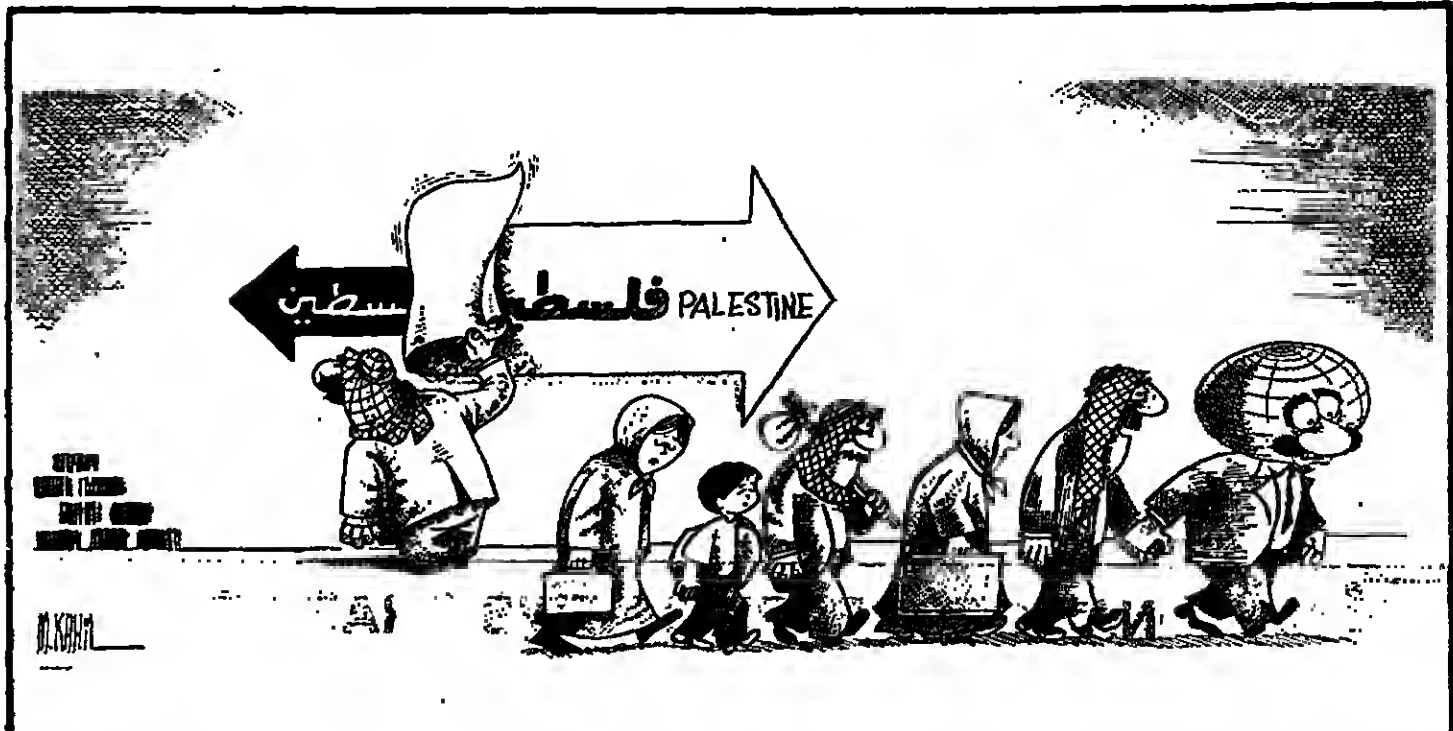
He did not define the "other concerned parties" or specify their needs but at one point he stressed that the U.S. recognised the "regional role" played by Syria.

In a reply to a question on American-Syrian relations, Mr. Murphy said Washington was keen on further improving its relations with Damascus. He said that the U.S. dialogue with Syria "shall take a fresh start... when the American ambassador returns to Damascus."

The Syrian-American dialogue, according to Mr. Murphy, will cover "terrorism," bilateral relations and the problems in the region.

"We have never undervalued Syria's regional role," he said.

In his comments on the proposal for an international conference, Mr. Murphy did not mention the word "Palestinian" and did not refer to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).



Kach youth camps: A symbol of hatred

By Nicholas B. Tatro
The Associated Press

OCCUPIED WEST BANK — A dozen teenage Israeli girls wearing yellow T-shirts gathered around a bonfire and sang: "Arabs out. Go to America. Go to Africa, even go to Disneyland but get out of our country."

That chilling refrain sung with full-throated abandon by girls 14 to 16 was a sample of the sword and Bible fanaticism of a youth movement sponsored by the anti-Arab Rabbi Meir Kahane, an immigrant from New York City and a member of Israel's parliament.

Kahane's Kach Party, headquartered in a rundown neighbourhood near Jerusalem's open-air marketplace, has played on the frustration and anger resulting from a 40-year stalemate in the search for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Kach, which means "Thus" in

Hebrew, evolved from the party slogan "rak kach" (Only Thus), a reference to a party symbol showing the occupied territories as part of Israel.

The party has had a core of American immigrants as its power base but recently launched a recruiting drive in urban slums and depressed farm areas that has focused on disaffected Sephardic Jews whose families originated in North African and Middle Eastern countries.

As part of this effort, it has set up indoctrination camps for teenage boys and girls and given weapons training to boys, 14 to 18. Since the youth movement was launched 18 months ago, organisers estimate about 500 of the 1,100 members of the Kach youth movement in Israel had been to one of a dozen camps.

Kahane's Kach movement is dwarfed by youth movements tied to mainstream parties and which have tens of thousands of

members. These include Shomer Hatzair movement of the socialist Mapam Party, which has 30,000 members, and the Orthodox religious movement Bnei Akiva, which also has 30,000 followers. The right-wing Belar movement of the Likud bloc has about 5,000 members and boy and girl scouts number 45,000.

But Kahane's Kach Party has been receiving increased support in recent public opinion polls, which predict he could win as many as five parliament seats in the next elections, up from the current one.

This support has grown despite condemnation by Israel's mainstream politicians led by President Chaim Herzog.

Reporters were taken to the girls camp set up on the edge of Kiryat Arba, one of the most militant Jewish settlements in the West Bank. Lights of Palestinian houses in the neighbouring city of

Hebron dotted the hillside around the settlement.

The girls, guarded by a young bearded man with an Uzzi sub-machine gun, said that during their four-day camp they were trained in Karate-like "self-defence" but did not study weapons because it was against Jewish law for women to take up arms.

Kahane gave them a pep talk. The girls, whose T-shirts bore the party's clenched fist symbol inside a Star of David, also heard lectures from a member of the pre-state underground and got an account of "anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union" from a recent immigrant.

Kahane, 56, said weapons were an essential part of the training. Several of his followers have been arrested for attacks on Arabs, including a 1983 shooting attack on a bus carrying Palestinian workers, six of whom were wounded.

Strike setback for miners seen as loss for black workers

By Arik Bachar
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Like David fighting Goliath, South Africa's black underdogs took on the power of white-run business with a massive strike.

David crumbled under severe management pressure and lost. Analysts say the outcome could have a profound effect on labour relations in the republic. It could spur employers to resist future demands for more pay from blacks trying to close a gap between themselves and whites in the same industries.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) held out for three weeks on strike at gold and coal mines. South Africa's economic arteries. Until a few years ago it would have been an unbelievable challenge in a country dominated by whites.

But the employers triumphed, showing that despite their overwhelming majority in the population, South African blacks still lack political and economic muscle.

The miners agreed on Sunday to go back to work without winning any concessions from the

mineowners on the core issue of wages and without a guarantee that strikers sacked during the walkout would get their jobs back.

"The way the dispute was settled will have a very negative effect on future industrial relations in this country," said Duncan Innes, an industrial sociology lecturer at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University.

"It will lead to some workers questioning the wisdom of peaceful protest" and may lead them to think that violence is a better route," he said.

At times during the campaign by a quarter of a million men — the biggest wage strike in South African history — it seemed that mineowners, for generations deprived of union organisation, had the owners on the run.

Only last Wednesday they showed their defiance by voting against a package of improved "fringe benefits" which was almost identical to the one they accepted on Sunday.

Bobby Godsell, chief industrial relations consultant at the world's biggest mining conglomerate, Anglo American Corporation, said after the settlement was announced:

"I don't think we were under any illusions about the power and effectiveness of the NUM. I think to take very large numbers of people out on strike and keep them on strike for three weeks is a real achievement of a kind."

After nine people were killed in strike-related violence, 300 injured, and about one-sixth of the strikers dismissed, the NUM agreed to accept improved benefits but failed to extract wage increases above the maximum 23.4 per cent implemented by the industry in July.

The union rallying cry for the strike was 30 per cent across-the-board rise, later scaled down to 27 per cent.

Innes said the NUM foundered on two obstacles: The heavily-armed private police in the vast mining industry and mass dismissals of workers.

"The strongarm tactics of mine security forces and the dismissals just wore the union down," he told Reuters.

At least 40,000 men were dismissed for ignoring return-to-work ultimatums from the wealthy mining conglomerates. Innes said many union activists were among them, eroding the NUM's

links with its grassroots.

The miners' strike was legal, having gone through industrial disputes procedures laid down when Pretoria's white authorities legalised black trade unions in 1979.

But legal strikes in South Africa still allow employers to fire the strikers.

Analysts say lost wages — the NUM has no strike fund — proved the mineworkers' Achilles' heel. Many began to feel the pinch, trying to feed their families in rural areas and neighbouring black-ruled states.

The black work force in South Africa's gold and coal mines totals about 425,000. The union originally said that 340,000 had come out. Independent estimates of the number on strike slipped over the three-week dispute from more than 300,000 to about 250,000.

Innes said the union's defeat, and the mine owners' victory, were further underlined by the immensity of the strike.

"What more could the union have done? It brought out large numbers of people and held on for three weeks but still lost," he said.

Cat theft from U.S. lab stirs questions

By Nelson Graves
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Jitender Dubey called it petty theft. Alex Pacheco called it a daring rescue. Their opposing views reflect a struggle pitting researchers against animal rights advocates — a conflict that flared up last weekend when 25 cats and seven pigs were removed from a federal laboratory in a Washington suburb.

The U.S. Agriculture Department (USDA) announced on Aug. 29 that raiders had cut through chain-link security fences protecting a government research centre in Beltsville, Maryland, smashed padlocks and stolen the cats and pigs, hired for experiments involving parasitic diseases.

The "thieves," the government said, sprayed slogans — "Stop the slaughter," "Animals are not machines" — on walls and left vegetarian recipes and a poem by Henry David Thoreau.

The unusual nature of the burglary and the involvement of a favourite pet aroused interest in the press and public. But surrounding the almost comic details are important questions:

How dangerous is toxoplasmosis, the parasite carried by some of the cats? Is it worth studying the disease the parasite causes? Are government scientists mistreating animals, and

should they be held more accountable?

The government issued a nationwide alert for recovery of the animals, warning that 11 of the cats had been infected with toxoplasmosis — a disease that can cause pregnant women to miscarry or give birth to deformed children.

Toxoplasmosis has been found to cause abortions in sheep, goats and pigs, and can be transmitted to pregnant women who come into contact with farm animals or cat faeces, or who eat improperly cooked meat from infected animals.

An estimated 3,000 American children are born each year with toxoplasmosis, suffering deformities that include hydrocephaly, which enlarges and can destroy the brain, and blindness. Many of the infected children die before 20.

But People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), a well-known animal rights group, said the "animal liberation raid" saved the cats from abusive treatment.

PETA said USDA scientist Jitender Dubey had been conducting "grotesque" experiments on cats for 15 years without discussing anything of clinical significance.

Dubey, according to PETA, has forced infected mice brains through stomach tubes into kittens and cats, which die within

days after developing infections of the heart, lungs or liver.

"Experimenters simply record their dehydration, diarrhoea, high fever, weakness, inflammation of heart and liver and pneumonia before killing them," the group said.

USDA officials dispute that. "The cats never suffer. Very rarely does a cat get sick from (experiments)," Dubey said.

Dubey, who has worked on toxoplasmosis since 1964, said experiments involving force-feeding of cats with infected mice brains were suspended in 1972, but had proved instrumental in discovering that toxoplasmosis can be transmitted in meat.

He also said he doesn't experiment on kittens anymore.

Michael Ruff, acting director of the Animal Parasitology Institute, said: "We're on the side of the animals." The department, he said, hopes to develop a vaccine that will prevent thousands of spontaneous abortions in sheep flocks.

PETA Chairman Alex Pacheco told Reuters the cats had been treated with drugs and posed no threat to the public. Later, in an effort to show that cats are not dangerous, PETA called a pregnant woman and a cat before a news conference.

But Dubey said there is no cure for toxoplasmosis and that the drugs administered by PETA

only slowed its spread. He also said the disease poses a particular threat to AIDS patients.

Dennis Juranek, chief of epidemiology at the parasitic disease division of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, told Reuters the cats stolen from the lab could be considered more dangerous to pregnant women than most other cats because they had just been infected with the parasite.

"If my wife were pregnant and I knew the cat was excreting these organisms, I wouldn't be cavalier about that," he said.

PETA Chairman Pacheco said that his group, which claims 200,000 members, aimed to open government-sponsored research to public scrutiny.

He told of a federally-funded laboratory where monkeys with severed spines were forced by electrical shock to use crippled arms to eat.

Pacheco said he worked at the lab for four months before calling in the police to arrest the head researcher, who had worked on the same experiment for 22 years, unaccountable to taxpayers who spent \$1.5 million on the research.

"Our concern is pain and suffering. If you wouldn't do it to a retarded child, you probably shouldn't be doing it to an intelligent, healthy animal either," Pacheco said.



SOVIET-SYRIAN FILM:

The Taza-Pir Mosque in Beku is hosting the filming crew shooting a Soviet-Syrian film, "A Middle-East Story." Some episodes of the film, which tells about the struggle for independence and human rights in a Middle-Eastern country, were shot also

in Austria, Syria and Georgia. Film directors are Igor Gosteyev /USSR/ and Rimon Butros (right) / Syria/. Polish actress Grazina Szilowska (above), popular Soviet actors Leonid Filato Donatas Banionis, Sofico Chiamrelli and a young actor from the "Romany" Gypsy Theatre, Nikolai Golubenko, star in the new film — TASS.

Fog in Channel, Europe no longer cut off

By Knut Pries
Reuter

LONDON — Napoleon was the first to dream of linking Britain to the rest of Europe with a tunnel. Now, 185 years later, it finally begins to look as if it will happen.

Treaties are signed, and the first of 11 machines to drill a 50-kilometre twin rail tunnel under the channel is ready to start digging.

For the Anglo-French Euro-tunnel consortium, which plans to finish the tunnel by May, 1993, now is the time to get investors and banks to stump up the promised money.

"The important message we will now be giving to the banks around the world is what a very robust project this is," said Euro-tunnel's British co-chairman, Alastair Morton, as he set off on

a two-week worldwide promotion tour for the project.

Total cost is estimated at £6 billion (\$9.6 billion).

On August 25, fifty international banks agreed to underwrite a £5 billion (\$8 billion) loan, and now seek others to join in. Euro-tunnel also plans to sell £750 million (\$1.2 billion) of shares in November.

The Euro-tunnel promotion roadshow will include New York and Tokyo — twelve Japanese were among those to underwrite this month's loan.

Morton and his French counterpart, Andre Benard, must now convince potential investors that a privately-financed project can succeed where state-backed predecessors have failed.

Since 1802, when one of Napoleon's engineers drafted plans for a link across the channel, there

have been 30 attempts to bridge it or tunnel under it.

British fears that a defensive moat would be breached — the country has not been invaded since the Norman conquest in 1066 — killed an Anglo-French rail tunnel project in 1883.

And, although Britain felt less threatened in 1975, tight finances killed a later proposal in that year.

Technically, drilling the tunnel should be no problem, Euro-tunnel says. Preliminary boring has already started on the French side and is due to begin at the British end in December.

"We could not have a more benign geological structure, it is almost ideal," Euro-tunnel's technical director Colin Kirkland said about the chalk marl layer 40 metres below the seabed through which the tunnel will go.

But financial analysts say Morton and Benard will have to convince investors that:

— Euro-tunnel can cope with unforeseen hold-ups such as strikes or unforeseen geological problems,

— An anti-tunnel campaign by environmentalists in southern England coastal region will die out,

— It will be faster for motorists to use a train shuttle service, even at peak times, than it would be to take a ferry,

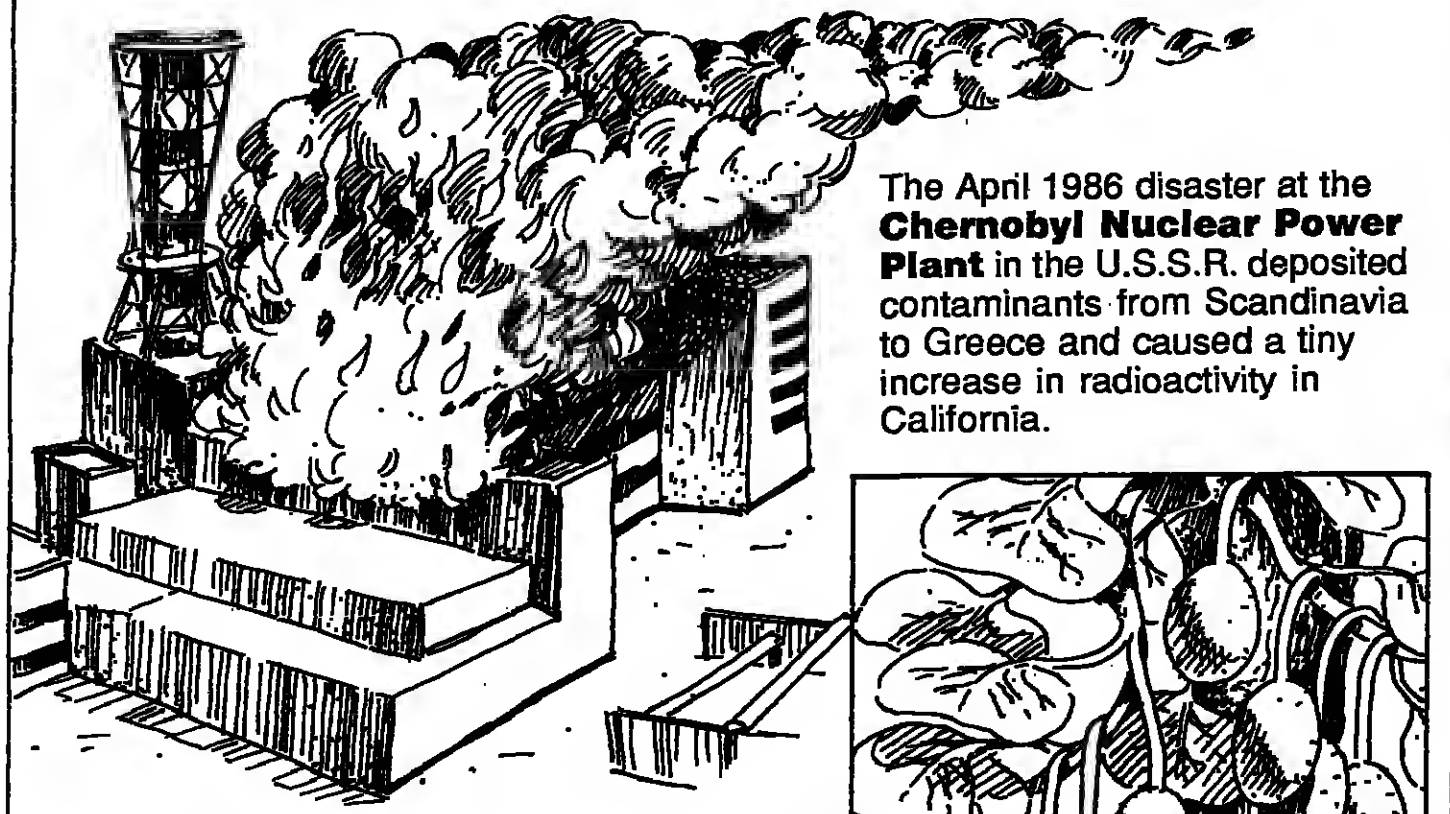
— It is worth waiting five years, until the tunnel opens, for Euro-tunnel to start earning money.

Euro-tunnel had difficulties in raising £46 million (\$74 million) and £206 million (\$330 million) in its two first share issues last autumn.

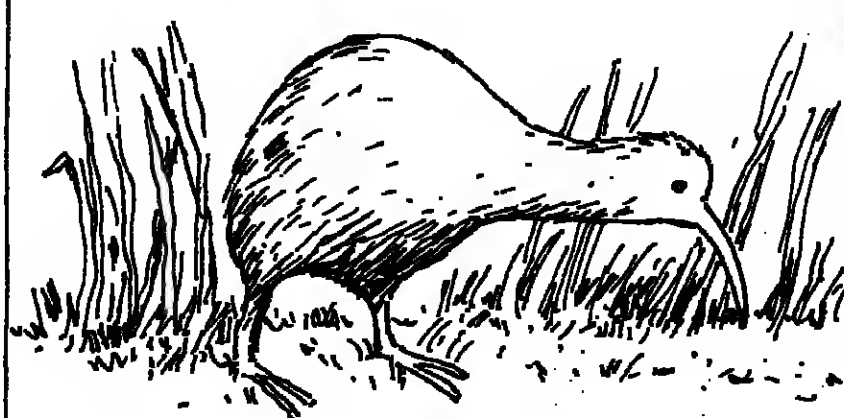
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Drawings by Stokes Walesby © National Geographic Society

Call to ban female circumcision

By Berhane Ras-Work

ADDIS ABABA — Eradication of the damaging practice of female circumcision by the year 2000 was the goal agreed by participants from some 29 African countries at a regional seminar on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children in Africa, held here earlier this year.

Now an Inter-African Committee is helping 13 national groups in countries where the practice is common to produce educational materials, including videos, posters and pamphlets, for village health workers, traditional birth attendants, community development workers and the media.

The Addis Ababa meeting in April 1987 followed one held in 1984 in Dakar at which the Inter-African Committee (IAC) was formed to initiate activities against harmful practices such as female circumcision and identify positive traditional practices with a view to promoting them.

Female circumcision consists of partial or total removal of the clitoris and sometimes the labia minora. An extreme form, infibulation, mainly practised in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti and parts of Ethiopia, involves the stitching of the labia so that only a small opening remains. Widely practised in east, west and central Africa, and to a lesser extent in some other parts of the world, female circumcision always results in lifelong pain during intercourse and childbirth, and often causes urinary difficulties, tearing, infection, bleeding, the formation of keloids (hard tissue) and other problems.

Over 75 million girls and women in Africa are believed to have undergone circumcision, which is carried out soon after birth in some societies and at puberty or marriage in others. It is always painful and sometimes fatal.

Some African governments

have attempted to discourage the practice, and a number of heads of state have openly pronounced against it, notably President Moi of Kenya, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin and President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso.

The main objective of the IAC, which has offices in Geneva and Addis Ababa, is to reach village women who are to a large extent victims of female circumcision. The committee is now trying to set up more national committees in all the other countries where female circumcision and other harmful practices exist.

At the recent Addis Ababa meeting, which was organised by the IAC and co-sponsored by the Ethiopian Ministry of Health, the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and UNICEF, many notable Africans spoke out against the practice and a plan outlining national and regional action was unanimously adopted.

Opening the seminar, Ethiopia's Minister of Health, Dr. Gizaw Tsehai, pointed out that there are many good traditional practices which could be exported outside the African continent. But there are also "backward practices... which present serious threats to the health of our women and children." He called upon all Africans to accelerate the campaign for the eradication of these practices.

Professor Adeboye Adediji, U.N. under-secretary-general and executive secretary of the ECA, said that some traditions and customs are simply no longer relevant, and "number among the major factors that hinder women from fully enjoying their educational, political and social rights."

Mrs. Mary Tadesse, head of the African Training and Research Centre for Women at the ECA in Addis Ababa, stressed

that African women had to speak up forcefully. They should do that now, not underestimating their power to combat female circumcision, she said.

Dr. Olayinka Koso-Thomas from Sierra Leone outlined the health hazards for women and children associated with female circumcision, which had been discussed at a seminar held in Freetown last year. Referring to the secrecy which surrounds the practice in Sierra Leone, she stressed the importance of involving secret society leaders in the campaign for eradication.

Dr. Leila Mehra of the World Health Organisation, which provided the services of two experts, stressed WHO's strong opposition to intermediary steps and aseptic methods for female circumcision. The practice should be abolished once and for all and never performed under a medical umbrella.

The seminar also discussed other practices harmful to women's and children's health, such as child marriage and early pregnancy, practices related to delivery and child spacing, and nutritional taboos.

The participants agreed a comprehensive plan of action covering all the practices discussed. It called for national, international, and non-governmental support for a programme to abolish all forms of female circumcision by the year 2000. Of prime importance would be the production for local use of educational material to explain to all health and development workers and to the general public the damaging effects of the practice. The IAC in Geneva and Addis Ababa would coordinate the production of these materials with national committees. The committee hopes for continuing support from Swedish and Norwegian Save the Children, UNICEF, UNFPA and the Population Crisis Committee. The aim is to

produce 60 per cent of this material by the end of the year.

The IAC has already produced a kit of educational material on the harmful effects of female circumcision, consisting of a model, flannelgraphs and slides with viewers, which is in great demand in the countries concerned and can be ordered from IAC in Geneva.

The plan of action also recommended that family planning services should be made available to all in both rural and urban areas. Traditional birth attendants should be trained in modern midwifery and taught techniques of modern family planning. Ways should be found of compensating them for the loss of the income they received from performing female circumcision, perhaps by allowing them to sell contraceptives.

A family size appropriate to national objectives should be encouraged, and population policies and programmes should be closely related to measures for improving the situation of women. The plan also calls for all African governments to adopt policies supporting traditional patterns of breastfeeding.

Finally, to counter the physical, psychological and social damage caused to young girls by early marriage and pregnancy, family life education should be made available to both boys and girls in primary and secondary schools and sex education should be introduced in colleges and universities. Family planning services should be provided, in a culturally acceptable way, to all, in both rural and urban areas. To support these measures, all African governments are urged to raise the legal age of marriage for girls from 14 to 18 years.

The next IAC meeting on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children in Africa will be held in Cairo in 1990 — People features.

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Joyner-Kersee sets 2nd-best long jump ever at Rome games

Aouita plans to grab 800, 1,500 double in Seoul

ROME (Agencies) — Morocco's Olympic 5,000 metres champion and world record-holder Said Aouita has said he planned to win gold medals in both the 800 and 1,500 metres at the Seoul Olympics next year.

"I'm sure to win both," Aouita, who holds four world records, told a news conference on Monday. "This closes the story on the 5,000 metres."

Aouita, who will run only the 5,000 metres at the World Championships here, said he was fully recovered from an inflamed nerve in his left calf and hinted at a world record in Sunday's final. "I think I can run around 12 minutes 56 seconds and be the first to go under 13 minutes."

Said Aouita, who lowered his own world mark to 12:58.39 in the Rome Golden Gala meeting here last month, Aouita also holds the world 1,500 record.

Meanwhile, American Jackie Joyner-Kersee moved closer to shattering her world heptathlon record at the World Track and Field Championships Tuesday.

With her second-best long jump ever in the event.

Her score after five events left her within reach of becoming the first heptathlete to surpass 7,200

points. Earlier, Greg Foster of the United States set a meet record of 13.20 seconds in a first-round heat of the men's 110-metre hurdles.

Foster, the defending champion, shaved two-hundredths of a second off the old mark he set in the semifinals of the inaugural world championships four years ago.

The American was quick out of the blocks and clipped several hurdles on his way to the mark, to pace the way into the semifinals. Other heats were won by Mark McCoy of Canada in 13.50, Jon Ridgeon of Britain in 13.46, Jack Pierce of the United States in 13.61 and Stephane Caristan of France in 13.44.

Calvin Smith of the United States, the defending champion who lost his world record in the 100 to Ben Johnson on Sunday, cruised into the second round of the men's 200 metres, winning his heat in 20.62.



Foster ... eye-catching run



Aouita ... wins with ease

Other qualifiers included Robson da Silva of Brazil in 20.56, John Reggs of Britain in 20.76, Pierfrancesco Pavoni of Italy in 20.80, Wallace Spearman of the United States in 20.82, Floyd Heard of the United States in 20.37 — the fastest qualifying time — Attila Kovacs of Hungary at 20.77, and Bruno Marie Rose of France at 20.82.

The hurdle heats started a busy fourth day of the championships.

with American Jackie Joyner-Kersee aiming at her own world record on the final day of the heptathlon and 400-metre hurdler Edwin Moses defending his title.

Following Monday's 100-metre hurdles, high jump, shot put and the 200-metres, Joyner-Kersee led the heptathlon with 4,256 points, 111 more than she had after the first day when she set the world record of 7,158 last summer in Houston.

S. African horse allowed to stay in New Zealand

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand has reversed a deportation order against a South African-bred horse and will let the animal stay in the country.

The horse, 11-year-old Destroyer, had earlier been ordered out of New Zealand because it was born in South Africa.

Prime Minister David Lange on Monday promised to review the ban and revealed he had once allowed South African-bred goats into New Zealand.

Customs Minister Trevor de Cleene said on Tuesday if owner Peter McKenzie applied to keep Destroyer in New Zealand, the application would be granted.

He said the horse was imported without the necessary prior approval and could have been forfeited to the government. But he was prepared to waive the forfeiture and allow the horse to stay.

Olympic body firm on need for N. Korean response

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — The head of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) will not call a fifth meeting to discuss co-hosting of the 1988 Summer Games in Seoul until North Korea responds to its latest proposal, an IOC spokeswoman said Tuesday.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, in an Aug. 24 letter to the North Korean Olympic Committee, made clear he does not consider the North's reduction of its co-hosting demands last month an answer to his July 15 offer, IOC spokeswoman Michele Verdier said.

"They didn't answer specifically to our proposal. We are still waiting," she said.

Verdier reiterated the IOC position that a new round of the three-way talks at IOC headquarters in Lausanne will not be held before North Korea replies to the July proposal by the Olympic body and South Korea, whose capital is the designated games host.

She was commenting on North Korea's response to the IOC chief's letter, in which the Koreans

urged Samaranch to call an early fifth round of talks and regretted his insistence on the North's full acceptance of the July proposal.

She rejected Kim's suggestion that, if talks are not held before the Seoul invitations are sent to national Olympic organisations Sept. 17, the invitations should be postponed. A delay would violate the Olympic charter, she said.

She stressed Sept. 17 has not a deadline. Samaranch has said, though, that it will become harder to reach agreement after that date.

Samaranch had termed the July offer final, but he also said that about the previous one which he subsequently made more generous.

Samaranch is currently abroad and is scheduled to return to Lausanne Sept. 14 for an IOC executive board meeting starting the next day, Verdier said.

North still seeks talks

North Korea, still seeking to stage more of the events of the 1988 Olympics, said Tuesday it

regretted that the IOC was insisting on accepting the commission's latest offer.

The North's official Korean Central News Agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the country's Olympic committee had replied by demanding that a fifth round of talks be held on the issue.

The agency said Kim Yu-Sun, the committee chairman, had sent a letter Monday to Samaranch expressing "regret" that the IOC attached the condition that a joint meeting may be held on condition that we fully accepted the July 15 "adjusted proposal" of the IOC. "The letter had not arrived in Lausanne Tuesday, Verdier said.

The IOC's latest proposal, made at the fourth round of talks in July, offered the North five sports, with the men's 100-kilometre cycling race and the women's volleyball tournament added to an earlier proposal for staging table tennis, archery and some preliminary soccer games in Pyongyang.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Tardelli to join Swiss soccer club

ST GALLEN, Switzerland (R) — Midfielder Marco Tardelli, who scored for Italy in their 1982 World Cup final triumph, has signed a two-year contract with St. Gallen, the Swiss First Division side said on Tuesday. Tardelli, 33, who joins St. Gallen from Internazionale Milan, was capped 85 times by Italy. His goal in the 1982 World Cup final in Madrid helped defeat West Germany 3-1. Before moving to Inter, Tardelli spent 10 years with Juventus Turin where he won five Italian championship medals.

Japanese, Thai to fight for new WBC title

TOKYO (R) — Japanese mini-flyweight champion Hiroki Itoaka and Thailand's Mai Thonburit will fight for the World Boxing Council's (WBC) newly created straw-weight division in Japan next month, the Japan Boxing Commission (JBC) said on Tuesday. JBC said the 12-round title fight for the 105 pounds (47.61 kilos) division will be held in Osaka on October 18.

Date for yachting race to be set

SAN DIEGO, California (AP) — A news conference will be held Wednesday to announce the site of the next America's Cup Regatta. The news conference at the San Diego yacht club will be held by members of the committee named to select the location and date of the next prestigious international sailing race.

Runners disqualified after crackdown

YEOVIL, England (R) — British Olympic 10,000 metres runner Nick Rose was among a field of international runners disqualified after a mile race here because a pacemaker was used to take them through the first two laps. The invitation race, the first of a series of four organised by the British milers club in an attempt to achieve the first four-minute mile in the west of England, was won by former Canadian junior champion Mark Olsen in four minutes 03.2 seconds after the early pacemaker, club runner Stuart Berwick, had dropped out just beyond the halfway mark. Welsh International Chris Buckley was second.

Indonesia plans bonus for athletes amid funding controversy

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia has announced cash bonuses for its winning athletes at next week's South-East Asian Games as controversy continued about the funding of the eight-nation event.

Sports Minister Abdul Gafur told a news conference the government would give \$600 bonuses to athletes who win a gold medal, and another \$300 for a second

gold. "I believe this incentive will provide a positive boost for the athletes," he said on Monday during the official swearing-in ceremony for Indonesia's 700-strong contingent.

He said his ministry had collected funds from the public to be given out as bonuses, and the idea had been approved by Presi-

dent Suharto.

About 2,500 athletes will take part in the 11-day games, which will cost host country Indonesia \$8 million at a time when budgets of all ministries have been cut because of lower oil revenues.

Other countries taking part are defending champions Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, Burma, Philippines and a team from the Kampuchean guerrilla coalition government.

The government has been ac-

cused of encouraging gambling in the world's largest Muslim society through a state lottery to help finance the event.

Charges of embezzlement by games organisers have also surfaced.

Prominent Muslim scholars have attacked the government for sponsoring a football lottery known as pokas, saying it is turning some of the poorest and most vulnerable members of society into gambling addicts.

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- (3) - Cost of the first copy of tender documents is JD 500. No refunds will be made. Cost of the second copy of documents is JD 200.
- (4) - Last date for purchase of documents is Sept. 10, 1987.
- (5) - Pre-tender meeting shall be held at the Ministry of Public Works on Sunday, Sept. 6, 1987.
- (6) - Tenders shall be submitted before 12:30 noon of Saturday, Sept. 19, 1987 at the Government Tenders Directorate in Amman.

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Ramos vows to crush any threat to Aquino

Sacked colonel demands ouster of army chief

MANILA (Agencies) — A senior officer sacked for supporting last week's failed coup in the Philippines openly defied the government on Tuesday by calling for the resignation on Philippine Army Chief General Fidel Ramos.

Only Gen. Ramos's dismissal would avoid future coup attempts against President Aquino, Col. Rodolfo Aguinaldo told Reuters.

Blaming Gen. Ramos for deep divisions in the armed forces, Col. Aguinaldo said: "In Western countries, a general would have committed suicide."

Col. Aguinaldo was dismissed as commander of the paramilitary constabulary in the northern province of Cagayan on Saturday after he openly supported rebel troops.

The region was a stronghold of rebel troops who staged the bloodiest and most serious coup attempt Mrs. Aquino has faced.

Gen. Ramos, reacting to claims that a rebel government had been established, vowed on Tuesday to crush anything which posed a threat to Mrs. Aquino.

"This is a last ditch attempt to generate support for a lost cause," Gen. Ramos said a day after the mutineers announced in a press statement the establishment of what they called a junta as a rival provisional government.

"This is really more of a political problem, if there is a junta," Gen. Ramos told a news conference.

"Assuming they have been able to put up a provisional government, this is a direct challenge to the constitutional government and we will do everything to make sure that it does not dis-

turb, endanger the sovereignty, integrity and security of the Republic of the Philippines.

The presidential palace dismissed the rebel claim. "How can a provisional government be effective when it does not even control one square metre of territory?" presidential Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said.

In quelling Friday's bloody coup attempt by hundreds of rebel soldiers, Gen. Ramos said the armed forces "have averted a civil war" in the country.

He said government forces were tracking down escaped coup leader Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan in order to arrest him.

A top church ally of Mrs. Aquino assailed corruption in her government and said only God's miracle saved her from overthrow.

"I cannot understand why it (the coup attempt) was unsuccessful," Cardinal Jaime Sin said in a speech before government officials and employees, including Mrs. Aquino.

"If we have sent (the coup leaders) into hiding, it is not because the government had more credibility and better resources. I say it was because of a miracle."

Cardinal Sin strongly backed Mrs. Aquino in the 1986 "people's power" revolution that ended Ferdinand Marcos' rule but has since voiced growing dis-

appointment at her failure to check government corruption, one of the reasons cited by mutineers in mounting Friday's bloody rebellion.

Mrs. Aquino in her speech also ascribed to "a miracle" the quelling of the rebellion.

"I am convinced that so long as the country needs me, God will spare me," she said.

"God in his infinite mercy may have seen fit to give us another chance," Cardinal Sin said.

He said he knew Mrs. Aquino to be an "honest and sincere" leader but deplored that corruption had not abated among other officials.

Referring to corruption in the Marcos government, Cardinal Sin said, "We thought it would end with the fleeing of the ousted dictator, Ali Baba, yet there are still 40 thieves around."

He urged government officials to mend their corrupt ways, saying this was the reason the Aquino government had been the target of five attempted coups in 18 months in office.

Meanwhile the country's best-known anti-Communist police chief, who has been criticised by human rights groups for arming vigilantes, was shot and wounded in a fracas with drunken soldiers, the military said Tuesday.

The military said Lt.-Col. Fanco Calida was wounded late Monday when he and other officers tried to disarm six drunken Philippine Constabulary soldiers who were firing their weapons inside a restaurant in Davao City on Mindanao Island, 975 kilometres south east of Manila.

Italian convicts release hostages, surrender

PORTO AZZURRO, Italy (R)

Six armed convicts barricaded inside a prison on the island of Elba for more than a week released all 28 of their hostages on Tuesday and surrendered, an official statement said.

The surrender ended Italy's longest prison revolt for at least 15 years.

The convicts, all convicted killers, barricaded themselves inside an infirmary in the cliff-top jail on the island last Tuesday after seizing the hostages.

The prisoners, including neo-fascist Mario Tuti, were armed with two pistols, knives and about 200 litres (45 gallons) of alcohol and explosives.

They demanded a helicopter to leave the island, and threatened to massacre the captives if more than 1,000 heavily-armed police ringing the jail tried to storm the infirmary.

Tuesday's statement signed by Antonino Costanza, a public prosecutor from the mainland port of Livorno which has jurisdiction over the island, said: "At 11.35 (0935 GMT) Tuesday the prisoners in revolt at the prison of Porto Azzurro released the hostages held captive in the infirmary area since Aug. 25 and surrendered to the competent authorities."

The hostages had been barricaded inside the prison infirmary for seven days and one hour. Church bells in the small town of Porto Azzurro, where most of them live, rang in celebration when their release was announced.

But there was no immediate sign of hostages or rebels emerging from the prison.

Twenty-one of the hostages were prison staff, including the governor and a woman social worker. The seven others were prisoners caught up against their will in the revolt.

The official statement said the surrender followed a second round of talks with the convicts' lawyers and a representative of the Italian section of Amnesty International on the possibility of receiving certain prison benefits allowed under penal law.

A first round of talks Monday night appeared to have achieved no result.

The statement did not say whether the rebels had received any guarantees.

"The conditions have been achieved for a peaceful solution to this dramatic case with respect for the law and in a humanitarian way," the statement said.

U.K.'s SDP votes to merge with Liberals

PORTSMOUTH, England (R)

Britain's Social Democratic Party (SDP) has voted to merge with the Liberal Party, bowing out of the political arena after six years as an alternative centre-left force.

The end came quietly after a day of acrimony in a barely-dressed show of hands in this southern port's civic centre.

The plan to merge with the stronger Liberals, after a disastrous showing in June's general election despite an electoral pact between the two, split the SDP and forced David Owen to step down as leader.

Opponents fiercely resisted the plan almost to the last, despite a membership ballot earlier this month which endorsed it by 57 to 43 per cent.

But a key amendment designed to block the SDP's national committee from going ahead with merger negotiations was defeated 228-151 an hour before the end of the second day of the party's last annual conference Monday.

The opposition crumbled and when the final, formal vote approving the merger plan was taken, only a few hands were raised against and no count was necessary.

Mr. Owen, seemingly destined for the political wilderness after a decade as one of the key figures in British politics, has vowed to lead the anti-merger faction in a splinter party true to Social Democratic ideals.

In what turned out to be a farewell speech Sunday, he appealed for no rancour and no bitterness, but flatly refused to reconsider his decision not to join the integrated party expected to emerge early next year.

Rancour and bitterness, however, marked Monday's discussions. Speaker upon speaker expressed anger and amazement at the so-called nice party of British politics, launched with fanfare and enthusiasm in 1981 on a pledge to break the stranglehold of the Conservative and Labour parties, was reduced to such disarray.

Vice-President Roy Jenkins, a founding member, asked how rationality and tolerance had given way to virulence and passion. "How could it have deteriorated so quickly? All of us have made an awful mess," he said.

The Alliance, as the SDP-Liberal pact is called, gained only 22 seats in the 650-member House of Commons in the June 11 general election. Opinion polls say its public support has since declined further from 23 to 17 per cent.

Little-known Scottish politician Robert MacLennan, one of five SDP members returned to Westminster, took over as party leader on the eve of the conference and will take charge of the negotiations with the Liberals, once a political pact with a 150-year-old tradition whose leaders have included Prime Ministers William Gladstone and David Lloyd George.

Thai boats pick up more bodies, plane wreckage

PHUKET, Thailand (AP)

Police boats and frogmen scoured rough seas in southern Thailand on Tuesday, picking up more bodies and wreckage from a Thai airliner that crashed off a tropical resort island, apparently killing all 83 people on board.

Workers had retrieved eight more bodies from the Andaman Sea by mid-afternoon, bringing to 18 the number of bodies retrieved since the Boeing 737 crashed Monday afternoon. Earlier reports said nine bodies had been recovered Tuesday.

Rescuers also located intact the plane's "black box," which records conversation in the cockpit and may explain why the Thai Airways jet crashed 13 kilometres short of Phuket Island airport, said Lt. Phodit Pirathan, deputy commander of provincial marine police.

No survivors have been found despite search efforts by some 250 workers, a half dozen marine and navy frogmen, 25 fishing vessels and two marine patrol boats, authorities said.

Airline officials said 37 foreign passengers were on board the state-run domestic airline's Flight TH365. No official passenger list has been released.

The island resort of Phuket, popular with foreign tourists, is about 86 kilometres south west of Bangkok.

Reporters on a marine police boat saw a body drifting down in the main impact area about 2.8 kilometres from the Phuket shore. There was no sign of plane wreckage, and a ship equipped with a crane prepared to haul pieces of the plane from 14 metres of water.

The bodies of five women were found together near two smaller islands.

On shore at Phuket, hundreds of the victims' relatives, local fishermen and others watched as authorities placed crash debris in two piles.

One pile included three oxygen tanks, three life vests, a kettle for boiling water, torn flotation cushions and a leather shoe. The other pile had a tennis shoe, pieces of the plane's insulation and a virtually intact food serving cart and cabinet.

None of the debris was charred despite reports the plane was on fire or exploded either before or upon impact.

In Bangkok, Air Marshal Narong Dithipeng, the airline's managing director, said authorities would search for another day, then the airline would hire local fishermen to do the work. Other airline officials said the airline was offering villagers 1,000 baht (\$38.46) for every body found.

Larb Hemlarb, who said he watched the crash from his fishing boat two kilometres away, said: "I saw the plane nose-dive after an explosion in the front of the plane. It then entered the water and exploded again."

"The water sprayed up to 200 metres and flames quickly engulfed the body (of the jet)," he said. "It went straight down after the second explosion."

The cause of the crash remained unclear Tuesday, but Thai Airways' Phuket Manager, Narong Yantarangom, said: "We have established the location of the black box, but believe it to be lodged in some crevice."

Sihanouk urged to resume leadership of resistance

PEKING (AP)

Exiled Kampuchean leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Tuesday his main ally, China, wants him to resume active leadership of Kampuchea's divided resistance movement.

Prince Sihanouk spoke after he left a closed-door meeting with China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping.

"We had very, very exciting talks," Prince Sihanouk said. He said of the 83-year-old Deng: "He was in very good shape, he is in a very good mood."

Also attending the meeting were Prince Sihanouk's partners in Kampuchea's anti-Vietnamese resistance movement, Khien Samphan and Son Sann.

Prince Sihanouk has quarrelled frequently with them since they formed an alliance to end Vietnam's nine-year occupation of Kampuchea.

He said in May he was stepping down for a year as coalition president because of alleged attacks by

Khieu Samphan's Khmer Rouge on non-Khmer Rouge Kampuchean refugees.

Asked if Mr. Deng had prevailed on him to return to his post, Prince Sihanouk said, "He wished that I could be always very active as the chairman of the coalition and the resistance against the Vietnamese."

The prince did not say whether he had agreed to do so.

Since arriving Saturday in Peking, Prince Sihanouk has called several times for unity within the resistance, as have Chinese officials.

The official Xinhua News Agency quoted Mr. Deng as telling the three Kampuchean leaders in Tuesday's meeting that they were invited to Peking so China could "show its respect for... the unity of the three resistance forces led by Sihanouk."

China is the main supplier of arms and material to the coalition's more than 50,000 fighters.

Mauritian coalition returns to power

PORT LOUIS (R)

Mauritian Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth's ruling coalition swept back to power in general elections, brushing aside an expected serious challenge from the opposition.

Official results of the poll, held on Sunday but announced Monday night, gave the centre-right coalition 39 of the 62 contested parliamentary seats against 21 for Paul Berenger's opposition Mauritian Militant Movement.

Left-wing Berenger was defeated by a candidate of Mr. Jugnauth's four-party coalition, whose win gave the alliance a fresh mandate to continue liberalising the island's prosperous economy.

Poll results in two other constituencies were outstanding.

A record 90 per cent of the 640,000 electorate of this Indian Ocean island voted in the election.

Although the 42-year-old Berenger lost his seat, he could still enter parliament by being nominated to fill one of eight seats reserved for "best losers" under a constitutional formula aimed at maintaining a balance between the island's different ethnic communities in the House of Assembly.

Mr. Jugnauth's election win cleared the way for the 57-year-old lawyer of Hindu descent to pass a budget in October after several months of being unable to count on a parliamentary

majority.

The prime minister called the election a year early following defections of party members and the resignation of six parliamentarians implicated in a drug smuggling scandal.

Political analysts and poll watchers had forecast a close result in the poll, saying the government's image had been badly dented by the drugs scandal.

Mr. Jugnauth's poll victory was also expected to allow him to move ahead with plans to diversify the country's export-oriented industrial sector away from textiles into new areas such as jewellery, leatherwork, printing and electronics and open up an offshore banking industry.

N. Zealand woman sentenced to hang, son gets life in Malaysian drug case

PENANG, Malaysia (R)

A Malaysian court on Tuesday sentenced a New Zealand mother to hang for heroin trafficking and her son to life in jail for drug possession. Their lawyer said he would appeal against the convictions and sentences.

"She needs treatment and rehabilitation rather than death," lawyer Karpal Singh told Penang's colonial-style high court after Justice Mohamed Dzaiddin Abdullah sentenced Lorraine Phyllis Cohen, 44, to hang for heroin trafficking.

Her 20-year-old son, Aaron Shelton, was sentenced to life imprisonment and six strokes of the cane for possession of heroin for his own use.

Karpal Singh later told Reuters he would lodge his appeal immediately and said both mother and son needed treatment for addiction.

Announcing that Cohen would hang, the judge said: "The quantity of heroin speaks for itself. On the balance of probability the first accused failed to show that it was for personal consumption."

"The law makes no excuse for being an addict."

Cohen and Shelton were charged with trafficking in 140.8 grammes and 34.6 grammes (4.97 and 1.22 ounces) of heroin respectively. The pair were arrested at Penang airport in February 1985.

Both the accused have said they were hard-core drug addicts and had the heroin for their own consumption.

On Shelton's sentence, Judge Dzaiddin said: "You are lucky to escape death by the skin of your teeth. I hope you learn a bitter lesson."

He said the son's medical background suggested he was also an addict, adding: "I believe the heroin was for his own use."

"That's what I expected," Cohen said after sentencing, adding as she was escorted into a police van: "The judge was too harsh on Aaron."

Earlier she told Reuters: "Malaysia seems to enjoy hanging small people like us but lets the big timers go."

Lawyers said the appeal would be held in Malaysia's supreme court in the capital, Kuala Lumpur. The final appeal lies with the Penang Pardons Court.

Prosecution Counsel Mohamed Bazain Idris said he was also

considering an appeal against the conviction of Aaron, which is the first instance in Malaysia of a defence in a drugs case successfully rebutting a presumption of drug trafficking.

Mr. Bazain said he wanted the supreme court to decide whether possession of drugs for self consumption was a defence under trafficking law.

Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamed said on Tuesday his country would treat drug traffickers as murderers.

"Our laws are harsh but we make no apology. Our youths are being destroyed by this scourge. We consider those who distribute drugs as their destroyers, their murderers. And it is as murderers that they will be treated," he told an annual Commonwealth parliamentary conference.

In Wellington, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said he would consider making representations on behalf of the pair but only after all legal processes had been completed.

"The government has no sympathy for drug trafficking and it is determined to support vigorous efforts to stamp it out," Mr. Lange said in a statement.

COLUMNS 7&8

Villa of Saudi monarch's brother robbed

CANNES, France (R) — Burglars have taken more than \$420,000 from a villa belonging to a brother of Saudi monarch King Fahd in the south of France, police in this resort town said. Police said thieves had broken into the luxury villa, belonging to Prince Al Saud Nanaf Ibn Abdul Aziz, and taken the money from a safe. An unspecified amount of jewellery was also stolen, they added. They said the burglars appeared to be aware that King Fahd had ordered several members of the Saudi royal family to return home earlier this month.

Gorbachev is tops with Soviet women

WASHINGTON (R) — A leader of a major Soviet women's organisation, resisting the chance to call for a woman in the Kremlin's to job, has said that Soviet women like Mikhail Gorbachev just the way he is. "We like the general secretary as he is — let him work as long as he can," Alevtina Fedulova, deputy chairperson of the Soviet Women's Committee, replied when asked whether Soviet women would like to see one of their own as Soviet leader. Ms. Fedulova, speaking at a forum organised by the U.S. League of Women Voters, described Mr. Gorbachev as "very sensitive to women's issues." But she acknowledged that while women were well represented in local governments and city councils, and occupied a third of the 1,500 seats in the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, none of them were among the 12 members of the ruling politburo. Ms. Fedulova, who said her organisation represents 150,000 local women's groups across the Soviet Union, would not say when a first woman politburo member was likely. But she predicted, "We are going to have more women at the level of making decisions." Ms. Fedulova is a member of a delegation of Soviet officials visiting the United States.

Detectives fight 'condom culture'

BRISBANE, Australia (R) — Student leaders said police raided two universities on Tuesday and seized condom vending machines, illegal in Queensland where the conservative government has pledged to fight "condom culture." Plain clothes detectives, acting on orders from the Queensland government, used crowbars to prise machines from walls at Griffith and Queensland universities. "We had police out here before dawn, breaking glass and windows to get at our condom machines," Students' Association Treasurer Scott Barclay told reporters. Condoms are available in pharmacies and supermarkets in Queensland but vending machines are outlawed because condoms are classified under poison and drug laws. Queensland, nicknamed the "deep north" by the rest of Australia for the social attitudes of its government, is the only one of Australia's six states where condom machines are illegal. Right-wing Premier Sir Jon Bjelke-Petersen, 76, has vowed to crack down on condoms despite opposition from his health minister who endorses them as a measure against AIDS.

Chemical compound may help tread AIDS

NEW ORLEANS (R) — A chemical compound that boosts the effectiveness of numerous vaccines shows potential for treating AIDS and multiple sclerosis, according to a report presented at the 194th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Hilton Levy, head of the Molecular Virology Section at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Frederick, Maryland, said some essentially ineffective vaccines can work if Poly-ICLC is added to the vaccine solution. The chemical society has drawn more than 10,000 delegates from the United States and a number of foreign countries for the meeting. Previous studies have shown that Poly-ICLC stimulate the immune systems in mice, and comparable studies have shown the same in monkeys and humans, Levy said. "Poly-ICLC could be essential to boost the human immune system when it is functioning at an inadequate level, such as with AIDS, multiple sclerosis and plastic anaemia patients."

Belgium bans smoking in public buildings

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian smokers who light up in public buildings face stiff fines in future under a new law which took effect on Tuesday. Under the legislation, anyone caught smoking in schools, hospitals, railway waiting rooms and cultural and sports centres owned by public bodies will be liable to a maximum fine of 18,000 francs (\$480). In addition, restaurants are to be forced to reserve an area for non-smokers. A public opinion poll showed a majority of Belgians welcomed the law. According to the poll, carried out by the Belgian Consumer Unions Research Centre, even seven out of eight adults who smoke approved the ban. The Belgian anti-cancer association issued a statement welcoming the law but said the price of cigarettes should be raised to reflect the damage they do to society. It said this would mean more than trebling the cost of a packet of 25 to 250 francs (\$6.6). The percentage of Belgian adults who smoke has fallen to 32 per cent from 40 per cent in 1982, consumer unions say.

Phone dials numbers at sound of voice

COPENHAGEN (R) — A Danish firm said on Tuesday it had produced the world's first car telephone to dial numbers automatically at the sound of the human voice. "You just say the name of the person you want to call and the telephone finds the number itself and rings up. The conversation takes place without needing to touch the telephone," the Dancall Radio Company said in a statement. The new device can remember up to 60 names and numbers and the firm said it already had ordered worth 25 million crowns (\$3.6 million) from Britain, where it is illegal to pick up a car telephone while driving.

Sex prescribed to prevent sudden death

TOKYO (R) — Dr. Kiyoyasu Arikawa says he has the perfect prescription to prevent early death in Japanese workaholic executives — less work and more sex and laughter. Dr. Arikawa, a physician, traverses Japan spreading his laid-back gospel for stemming an alarming trend toward sudden death among stress-wrecked Japanese executives. The strong yen, which has hurt Japanese exports, and the stress generated by it have been blamed for the deaths of 12 directors of leading companies, aged between 49 and 69. A spokesman for the Japan Federation of Employers Association (Nikkiren) said the rising mortality rate among executives was disturbing. To help cope, Nikkiren recently invited Dr. Arikawa to describe his eight-point blueprint for longevity. Dr. Arikawa told Reuters that hard-working executives don't get enough sex. "Going without it exacerbates the stress level," Dr. Arikawa said. "This is a mistake. Sex is very effective as a stress reliever," he said. He also recommends marriage as a good recipe for continued good health. "Japanese men spend too much time on the road staying in hotels. They should go home more often." A few good laughs a day are also in order, Dr. Arikawa said. "Japanese don't know how to laugh from the heart any more," he said. "Laughter is a great antidote to stress," he said.

Grandma to become U.K.'s oldest mother

NOTTINGHAM, England (R) — A 55-year-old grandmother is set to become Britain's oldest mother. Kathleen Campbell, who already has six children aged 16 to 22, is due to have her seventh baby by Caesarian section in about a week's time at Nottingham City Hospital, central England. Doctors advised her not to go ahead with the latest pregnancy but Irish-born Campbell said: "I am a Catholic and decided to take my chances because I love children so much." She was 55 and 132 days old Monday so she will pip the record of a Manchester woman who gave birth at 55 years and three days in 1963. Her husband Sydney, 65, is a Jamaican-born retired welder. The Guinness Book of World Record lists the world's oldest mother as American Ruth Alice Kistler, who gave birth to a daughter in 1956 at the age of 57 years and 129 days.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND IMAB SHARIF
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GIVE A TRICK, GET BACK MORE

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ Void
♥ Q 7 4
♦ K J 10 5 2
♣ Q 9 5 4 2

WEST
♠ Q 9 6 4 2
♥ A J 10 3
♦ 7 8
♣ A Q 6 3

SOUTH
♠ K 8 7 5
♥ A K J 10 9 6 3
♦ 9
♣ 8

The bidding:
South West North East
4♥ Pass Pass Dble
Pass 4♠ 5♥ Dble
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Two of ♣

This hand, from a training match for the Danish team, was reported by Ib Lundby, editor of the Danish bridge magazine. Can you see how South goes down in his contract, even looking at all four hands?

South's choice of four hearts in first seat is rather strange—you usually don't preempt with a four-card holding in the unbid major. Indeed, some players won't preempt with a good three-card fragment in a major. Had North felt that his partner could hold reasonable

spades, he would have let the opponents struggle in their game.

A trump lead by West gets his side off to a fine start. Since declarer cannot ruff three spades in dummy and stuff one on an established diamond, he must go after the diamond suit immediately.

So he wins the trump in hand and runs the nine of diamonds. East must duck! Now declarer has no way to avoid losing two spade tricks and a club.

To appreciate the beauty of the defense, let's see what would happen if East wins the queen of diamonds instead of ducking. He can't return a spade without giving declarer a trick in the suit, so let's suppose he cashes the king of clubs and then reverts to a trump. Declarer wins in dummy and takes a ruffing finesse for the ace of diamonds. No matter when East plays the ace, declarer ruffs high and the table's seven of trumps is the entry to the good diamonds.

Observe that the contract would be makeable were West to lead a spade initially. Declarer ruffs in dummy and leads a low diamond. East must play low and allow declarer to win a diamond trick with the nine. But now declarer can ruff two spades on the board, using diamond ruffs as entries, to hold his losses to one spade and one club trick.